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AND TRIMMINGS

Just received in the latest styles, weaves and fabrics.
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Of those himese, Night Gowns, Aprons, &c., which we have marked into two lots of 25 and 50 cents—worth double the money. We continue to

LEAD THE TRADE

In all the latest styles, best qualities and

LOWEST PRICES.

Electric light and open till 9 o'clock every night. Call and see us.

DAN LAGDON.

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

G A S!

Boom! Greencastle!

This is the sixth year of my business career in this city, and am happy to say that my last year's MILLINERY BUSINESS has more than doubled my first year. I HAVE ENLARGED MY STORE THREE TIMES. I believe my last change will please my customers, as my goods are displayed to a greater advantage.

I shall as heretofore, give my SPECIAL ATTENTION to the buying, selling and trimming. I will not annoy you with the old story of "the cheapest goods, largest stock, they save you 25 per cent, and the only place to get Stylish Hats and Bonnets," but cordially invite all, to come, and see what I have before buying.

We hear of booms in other cities, and have felt I would like to make a change, but have determined to remain here, and help to boom our own city, and ask my friends to sustain me in doing so. With charity to all, and malice towards, none I am your obedient servant,

Mrs. M. E. Hibben.

A MAGIC CITY.

THE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF WICHITA.

A HOOSIER IN THE KANSAS METROPOLIS.

WICHITA, Kansas, Sept. 10, 1887.

Editor Greencastle Banner:

You have, of course, heard much about this place, which has attracted attention almost everywhere. In my travels during the past year, I have been at the "booming" towns of almost every section of the country, and I now propose to make some comparisons of them to Wichita, (1) as a place in which to live, and (2) as a place in which to make money. The California boom is more on account of the climate there, than as a place for active business. While, of course, business must thrive with an influx of people, yet it is not likely to become permanent nor extensive for such reasons. Without suitable timber for the manufacture of machinery to any great extent, and coal only found in a few localities, it will be a great while before California manufactured products will amount to much. As a place to live, California is unexcelled by reason of its climate and fruits, but as a place to make money, outside of a few lines, it is not the best.

The Geobio iron region of Wisconsin is a fine field for speculation in iron lands and ore beds, but as a place to live it is not to be considered by those who want the best of home places. The climate is cold and the country unattractive in appearance, and produces little of food.

Birmingham, Alabama, is purely an iron producing point, outside of which it has no inducements. The country about it is poor, and there is no diversity in business pursuits. If you would manufacture iron and steel, it is one of a number of good places for that purpose, but to engage in any other line of business, or for a delightful place to live, Birmingham ranks low. The hot summer months are very hot, and the winter months bring much rain.

Dakota has many inducements as a place of happiness and prosperity, but the cold weather there is chilling alike to people and business.

Kansas City has been a marvel of growth and prosperity, and is so yet to an extent, but the flood-tide has passed there, and as a place of business and residence it has some disadvantages. It is near to St. Louis, which is a strong rival for business; it is also nearer to St. Joseph, which is a trade center of importance; it is shut out of Nebraska trade by Omaha and Chicago, and the Colorado trade is taken from it by Denver—so that for business it has not the clear field it had a few years ago. The site of Kansas City is unattractive and far from being beautiful. Many of the streets are along ledges and up steep hills, while the wash of the muddy Missouri is constantly making the river front property insecure. There are no really beautiful streets or drives, and there can never be any. These facts destroy its desirability as a residence place a great deal.

The Florida boom is purely on account of the warm climate in the winter season. People go there to leave in a short time, and not to build up the State. It is poor as a place for general business, and only desirable as a residence place a few months in the year.

Omaha is a magnificent city in many respects. Its volume of business is larger each month, and it has few superiors as a business centre. But the winter is severe and of great length, which is an objection to Omaha as a place to live in. So with Nebraska generally, except in the southern part. It is a state of great fertility of soil and charming perspective, but the cold wave is unpleasant.

This leads me to the consideration of Wichita as a place of residence and business. The site of Wichita is beautiful indeed. Founded upon the east bank of the Arkansas, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, the soil is of the richest quality, and lays as a level plain for two miles back from the river, when it rises evenly for a few feet, presenting a fine view and affording perfect drainage. The two rivers are lined with a growth of cottonwood, elm, maple and walnut trees, while the growth of trees along the streets gives the place an appearance of a real forest city. The streets are laid off at right angles and are very wide, and always in fine condition. There are two plants of electric light, gas works, street cars, electric cars and steam motor cars, water works and fire department. There are all kinds of churches, and the buildings are of the finest quality and architecture. The business blocks and new ones now in construction are edifices that would grace any city. Schools are numerous, and there are seven colleges and academies here. The Garfield University, now nearing completion, is one of the finest, and I wish the "born builders" of Del'auw University could see it. There are many fine residences, and some are real palaces. The climate of this section is all that could be desired. The days of sunshine are almost continuous, and the hottest days have cool breezes and cool nights. There is no severe weather during the winter, and out-door work goes right on. The roads in this country are perfect as the best McAdamized, which is a feature to be considered always. The people here are temperate and progressive, and are full of push and enterprise.

The above are some points Wichita possesses as a place to live in. Its claims as a business place are not few. Located in the finest agricultural section on the continent, it can supply food for every market. It is far enough from any large city to be the distributing point for a vast area of country. It is already the largest city in Kansas, and is the metropolis for Northern Texas, for the Indian Territory, for Southern Colorado, for New Mexico, besides Central, Western and Southern Kansas, a territory populated and being developed by a thriving class of people. Besides being a great business center, it is fast becoming a manufacturing place. During the past year the Burton car works have been built, a new match factory is contracted for, two large iron works, carriage factory, planing mill, and other manufactories, altogether employing near four thousand men, have been instituted. This is unprecedented, and the growth of the city is without parallel. Look how it has grown!

Wichita was founded only sixteen years ago. In 1882 its population was 5,700. In 1883 it was 8,000—a gain of 2,300 in one year. In 1884 its population was 12,474—a gain of 4,474 in one year! In 1885 the population was 16,619—a gain of 4,145 in one year! In 1886 the population was 20,006—a gain of 3,387 in one year! In 1887 the population is 31,760—showing a gain of 11,754 in one year! a record never beaten.

Such a showing may well excite the envy of other cities. For this reason the reports have been circulated far and near that Wichita was dead—that it was "busted," and all that, but there are the figures, and they show that the place can never "bust." It has the climate, the rich soil, the choicest locality, the manufactories, the business blocks, the fine residences, the enterprising people, the best highways, and railroads in every direction, and—

In the bright lexicon of Wichita there is no such word as fail!

Indiana people are here in great numbers, as in fact they are in Kansas everywhere. Of the Greencastle colony, John D. Hutchings and wife are the pioneers. They have a lovely home in all respects and are prosperous and happy. E. J. Allen, (or "Tommy," as he is best known, than whom no nobler man lives,) and family are "old citizens," having been here a year and a half. Mr. and Mrs. Allen and their children, Pearl and Will, have robust health and are enthusiastic over their new home. Frank Talburt and Charley Scott are in the mercantile business. Charley Matkin is a "speculator." Noah Matkin is a boss contractor, Dr. Fordice, formerly of Russellville, furnishes pills and "sich;" Charley Coffin, Harry Gordon, R. R. Vermillion, all Asbury boys, are lawyers; Harry Hays is in the printing business, and a host of Indianapolis men are merchants here.

W. B. R.

INDIANAPOLIS NOTES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14, 1887.

Editor Greencastle Banner:

The jolliest party that has assembled here in many a day is the Coffin Makers' Association, now in session. When they are at the tables in the spacious dining hall of the New Denison Hotel, the merry joke goes round in a way that provokes such laughter as to make the time pass right merrily and in promoting the digestion of the excellent bill of fare which this popular hostelry always furnishes. It is one more proof that this is a world of contrasts. The vocation of these gentlemen is sombre enough, and one would think that they never smiled; but for real side-splitting laughter they excel any other class. It is probably in the nature of a reaction against the funeral aspect which they are wont to assume on other occasions.

I notice that this hotel—the New Denison—is becoming very popular with the traveling public. The Republican Editorial Association has made it headquarters this week for members on their way to and from the Warsaw meeting; and the Third Indiana Cavalry has chosen it as the place for holding their annual reunion, which occurs on the 13th and 14th of next month. The cause of this is very evident to

September

has come, so has our new line of Fall and Winter Shoes. We carry the Walker shoes for children's school shoes. It is called the best wearing shoe in America, perhaps a little more expensive at first, than other grades, but will pay in the end by wearing longer. We also carry the Stoneham shoe for school shoes. At present we have the finest line of school shoes in the city. Give us a call before buying your school children shoes.

REESE PRICE.

GREENCASTLE SHOE STORE.

No. 17 East Washington St.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

Slates, Inks, Pencils, Etc.,
Lamps, Coal Oil,
Paints, Window Glass.

Prices Reasonable.

JONES' DRUG STORE.

the frequenters of hotels. Under its new management it has become all that a traveler can expect—a veritable home, with all its comforts. The rooms and furnishings are all that can be desired, while the table and service is first class. Here, indeed, you can really get "the best that the season affords," and cooked in a style to tempt the most capricious appetite. At the same time there is nothing obtrusive, but pervading the entire establishment is a quiet elegance which is most attractive. When one reaches here he feels like taking a rest, and it is with reluctance that he departs.

It is a reasonable place, too. The kindly landlord, Mr. Taylor, seems willing to let his guests retain enough to live upon while after leaving his roof, and so does not rob them by extortionate charges. You get the best for the smallest sum that will enable the house to meet expenses.

The advantages of the New Denison are such, since Mr. Taylor took charge, that a number of families have already taken board with him, and it makes the place still more home-like to see their beautiful and happy children about the corridors, and the house is so extensive that there is abundant room for them and all others who may come.

There are evidences on every hand that Indianapolis has entered upon a period of such prosperity as has not heretofore been enjoyed by her citizens. It has really become an attractive place for residence and business, and is justly the pride of every Hoosier.

Foreign Land Grabbers.

There are frequent complaints from the West of the unlawful encroachments of foreign capitalists upon the public domain. One of the most recent is through a petition which has been filed in the General Land Office by citizens of White Pine County, Nevada, accompanied by resolutions passed at a public meeting, asking the intervention of the Land Department to protect settlers against the unlawful appropriation of the public domain by foreign sheep-rangers, mostly Englishmen. Acting Commissioner Stockslager has directed that an investigation into the matter complained of be made by a special agent of the General Land Office.

A mass meeting of the Indiana Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in Plymouth Church, corner of New York and Meridian streets, Indianapolis next Tuesday. All women who want to vote and cannot attend are requested to send letters or cards. Also all men who want them to vote.

An ascent of Popocatepetl gives opportunity for all the usual experiences in high mountain climbing, and will be described in an illustrated article by Arthur Howard Noll in the forthcoming number of *The American Magazine*.

HALF FARE TO INDIANAPOLIS.
From all stations in Indiana the Bee Line will make a rate of one fare for the round trip to Indianapolis, account State Fair. Tickets on sale Sept. 19th to 24th, inclusive. Good returning till Sept. 26th, inclusive. 35-2w

15 full blood Shropshire Buck Lambs for sale at reasonable prices.
3w R. L. O'Hair.

HANNA STREET GROCERY,

W. A. Howe,
PROPRIETOR.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

PRODUCE,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
GROCERIES,

At Lowest Prices, and Delivered Free Anywhere in the City.

Give me a call, if you have anything to sell in my line, or wish to buy.

W. A. HOWE.

20-19

MONON ROUTE

TRAINS NORTHWARD.
No. 4—12:48 A. M. No. 8—9:51 P. M. No. 6—12:29 A. M.
Local Fr't—10:03 A. M.
TRAINS SOUTHWARD.
No. 3—2:40 A. M. No. 5—2:51 P. M. No. 7—6:10 A. M.
Local Fr't—1:35 P. M.

VANDALLA TIME CARD.

EASTWARD.
Ind'l's Mail and Acce'm'n, No. 4.....8:34 a. m.
St. Louis Mail and Acce'm'n, " 11.....8:35 a. m.
Cinn. & Louisville Fast Line " 12.....8:35 a. m.
Eastern Express " 8.....8:36 a. m.
Day Express " 8.....8:40 p. m.
N. Y. Mail & Express, " 2.....11:08 p. m.

WESTWARD.
No. 7.....12:17 a. m.
St. Louis Mail and Acce'm'n, " 11.....8:35 a. m.
Fast Line Express " 8.....8:36 a. m.
T. Haute Mail and Acce'm'n, " 3.....8:36 p. m.
N. Y. Mail & Express, " 5.....11:08 p. m.

Trains marked thus * run daily; all other daily except Sunday.
J. JOWLING, Agent

It is important for every one to do the best possible thing to render them comfortable and happy at the least possible outlay. In the item of footwear this is very important. The New York Shoe Store propose to do the very best possible thing for you in this respect. Their Stock is entirely new, selected with great care, and at prices that will suit you. The line of Ladies hand made Shoes, also Gents hand made Shoe is full and desirable. They have the best \$3.00 gents Shoes in the market, in calf, kid and dongola Stock. Have also a large and splendid Stock of Oxford Ties, Newports and Opera Slippers. All are especially invited to call and examine Stock and Prices. Remember the place West Side Square next to Allen Bros. corner.

W. G. BURNETT,
New York Shoe Store

Charley Kiefer,

Groceries,
Provisions,
Fruits, Bread,
Cakes, Candies,
Toys, Guns,
Ammunition.

LUNCH COUNTER!

Be sure you call on me for anything you want in my line.

CHARLES KIEFER,
North Side Square.

CIRCUIT COURT.

State vs. Parke Wilson and Mary Wilson—Recognition \$500 forfeited. Anna E. Hall et al. vs. James E. Hall—Partition and Land Sale. Final report of M. A. Moore, Com'r to sell, filed and approved and he discharged and cause stricken from docket.

Margaret H. Wilcox vs. Sallie Keightley and Elijah T. Keightley—To Quiet Title. Upon proof made finding for Piff. and judgment and decree rendered, quieting her title, &c., at her costs.

State vs. William Churchill—Burglary. Nollied for reasons filed.

John R. Miller vs. Elizabeth Miller et al.—Partition. Dismissed by Piff. at her costs.

Sarah and Adeline Albaugh vs. Han-norah and John Summers—On Note and Vendor's Lien. Dismissed by Piff. and costs paid.

John Riggs vs. Daniel C. and Clark Brackney—On Note. Cause dismissed by Piff. at her costs, and judgment for costs.

James F. Nosler vs. Christina Snyder—Foreclosure. Mechanic's Lien. Dismissed by Piff. and costs paid.

Margaret C. Longfelter vs. Wm. Torr et al.—To quiet title. On default and proof made, judgement and decree rendered, quieting title of Piff. &c., at her costs.

Moline Wagon Company vs. John W. Hollingsworth—On Note. On default against Deft., and proof, judgement against Deft., for \$95.70, &c.

State vs. Dillon W. Bridges—Intoxication. Nollied.

State vs. Charley Buis—Appeal by Deft. from J. P. on charge of Mal. Tres. Trial by Court and finding and judgement not guilty, and Deft. discharged.

State vs. Alonzo Crawley—Giving whisky to minor. Trial by Jury and verdict guilty, and fine of \$20 assessed. State vs. John Allgood et al.—Burglary. Trial by Jury as to Deft. Allgood, verdict guilty, and punishment assessed to 2 years in State's prison and disfranchisement same period. Judgement has not yet been rendered in either of two last cases.

The Grand jury are in session at the Court House, taking cognizance of offenses against the State.

You will notice how quickly a thoroughly successful article is imitated and also that the imitations are without merit, as they are gotten up by unscrupulous parties. Beware of imitations of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. The genuine is sold by J. E. Allen and promptly cures dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague, malaria diseases, poor appetite, low spirits, headache, or diseases of the kidneys, stomach and liver. Price fifty cents.

LIVE AND LET BE.

Live and let be! The Alpine heaven is bright;
Tired clouds sleep above you azure sea;
Soft airs steal by and whisper, faint and light,
Live and let be!

Live and let be! Is it not well to rest
Sometimes from labor? Live as do the flowers!
Bask in the sunshine, lie on Nature's breast,
Not counting hours?

Not heeding ought, but on the pale, worn cheek
To feel the warm breath of the murmuring pine,
And watch on many a rose-flushed, hoary peak
Heaven's glory shine?

Is it not well? Sweet, too, at wandering eve
To list that melody of tinkling bells,
And hear old Echo in her distance weave
Endless farewells!

Night, too, hath here her music, deep and strong,
Of catenets, solemn as an ancient psalm,
Whence the soul's fever, born in heat and throng,
Grows cool and calm.

Live and let be! It will be time enough
Hereafter to resume the great world's care,
When autumn skies are troubled, winds are rough,
And trees are bare.

Then to renew the fight, the cause reawaken,
Dare all the strife, the burden and the pain,
Rally the weak, the downcast, the forsaken,
Lift up again!

And what thou dost then in peace begotten,
Shall show like peace, her looks and tones recall,
And, all the frail and faulty past forgotten,
Bring good to all.

Till then let nothing past or future vex
The untrammelled soul 'mid Nature's freedom free;
From thoughts that darken, questions that perplex,
Live and let be!

—The Spectator.

THE TROUBLE IN DIST. 3

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The sun was sinking from sight in a mechanical sort of way behind Haycock Mound, as, with complaining groans of the half-greased axles, the wagon which bore Josh Lawhead and family, late of Missouri, crawled into sight around the bend of the creek road. Tail, lank and pale faced Josh sat half doubled up in the backless seat and gave voice to the lugubrious song, which told of the maiden who

Gave three shrieks for Hen-ery
An' plumed her body down!

The emphasis given to the "down" was something astonishing.

At the end of every verse he broke the monotony by bestowing a spirited pop or two of the blacksnake whip upon the little line-backed mules, Jinny and Dock. The animals bore the blows with heroic stoicism that seemed to give color to the Western belief that mules are destitute of the sense of feeling.

As they came ahead of the clump of pawpaw trees that came close to the roadside, the mules stopped with a suddenness and unanimity that very nearly threw Josh Lawhead, late of Missouri, off from the backless seat.

"Wal," he remarked, with a broad current of reproach in his voice, "wal, what's a pesterin' you all now? What's yan, anyhow? Nuthin', I reckon. Gid dap!"

The blacksnake popped fiercely on their mouse-colored hides, and "Jinny" and "Dock" moved on again. Josh resumed his song:

"She gave three—"

A number of dark figures stepped from among the pawpaws.

"Hello, thar, stranger!" one of these saluted.

"Hello yerself, an' see how ye like hid!" the man from Missouri answered socially.

"Who air you, and whur yer goin'?"

"What's a hangin' on my answer? Who air you 'uns, anyhow?"

"We're peaceable."

"All hunky, then. I'm Josh Lawhead from back yan in Mizsoory, an' I hain't goin' nowhurs in p'tic'lar. Jest packin' the ole woman an' child'en out to whar I kin git a claim."

"In a hurry?"

"Wal, no. Leastaways, I hain't a hurtin' fer to hustie forard."

"Then yer jist the man we want," spoke one of the dark figures.

At that, the mop like head of a slatternly woman appeared beside that of the man from Missouri. An incredible number of childish pates, thatched with tangled, hay colored hair, thrust themselves from under the edge of the wagon cover. There seemed to be more yet inside who could not find posts of observation.

"Great gov'nor!" exclaimed one. "Air ye peddin' child'en in assorted sizes?"

"Wal, hardly, podner. Thar haint but fo'teen on 'em."

"Fifteen," corrected the woman.

"That's a fact, by grip. I'd plumb forgot the baby. But, what do you all want no me?"

He drew a long, brown rifle up beside him as he spoke.

"I haint stold nuthin'. Bought these yer mules no Scott Tyler, over yan—"

"Hold on!" broke in one of the dark figures at the road side. "We don't want you that a way. We want yer help, that's all."

"Wal, go on with yer rat killin'. What's up, anyhow?"

"Air ye in favor no movin' the school house?"

"Haint nuthin' agin hit, I reckon. If they's folks wants to move school houses, w'y, I sez let 'em rip!"

"Light out!"

"Which?"

"Bud up yer team an' git! We haint got no use fer ye."

"W'y? Lessen a minute ago you all was moighty peart to stop me, an' loded you wanted my he'p. Now you all tell

me to git. What's the difficulty, anyhow?"

"Hit's this a-way," answered one of the men. "We loded we wanted yer help an' loded to make it squat with you, but if yer in favor no movin' school houses, the best thing you can do is to bud the mules an' keep movin'."

"P'raps I spoke tollable previous, as the feller said," remarked Josh Lawhead, slowly. "Mebby I hain't in favor no movin' att'er I year all the argyment—w'en hit's to my intrust to be," he added slowly.

"The whole blamed affair is jest this a-way," said Ellick Turley, after the man from Missouri had unharnessed the lineback mules, and with his wife and light-headed children had gone into camp close where the shallow "draw" ran into the creek. "Hit's like this. Two months ago, right smart no the people in this district—"

"District number three," interrupted another.

"Yas, districk number three," Ellick went on. "Right smart no 'em took the idy into ther heads that the school house didn't stand whur hit orter."

Wanted to drag hit off to one side on the districk, an'—"

"What fer?" asked the woman.

"You tell," answered Ellick. "I never kin. Some fool notion, I reckon. Wal, they called a election, an' at that election they appointed a committee to look up a new location. They looked one up an' reported. Hit would make right smart uv our child'en hev to go a mile furdur, but that didn't cut no figger with them. They were dead set on movin' hit, whuther or no."

"But we'll fool 'em," broke in one of the listeners.

"You bet!" This from almost the entire circle around the camp fire.

"Wal, then they held another election an' voted to move the school house to the new place. We kicked, but hit wan't no kinder use, an' the word went out that the movin' would go on. Then we rustled in dead earnest an' called another electin to reconsider the decision. That takes place day after to-mor', an' every last one uv us will be thar, an' you bet yer life the majority 'll say no move."

"That's what's the matter!" agreed the circle.

"But," went on Ellick, "thar haint as many uv us as we'd like, an' so if you stay we 'low we'll find the whole layout uv ye as long as ye want to stay."

By "find" he meant provide with the creature comforts of life.

"If you'd happen to vote agin the movin' we won't quarrel with you fer hit. Wal, what do you say?"

The man from Missouri did not answer, and, as all eyes were turned upon him, they saw that he was peacefully sleeping with his back against a pawpaw's stem. His wife aroused him with a poke in the ribs.

"He didn't year what you all said," she apologized, "but I did, an' I 'low we'll stay."

"Don't zactly grip the argyment," Josh Lawhead said. "But whatever Suke sez goes, hey Suke?"

"Yer mighty right!" answered Suke. Next morning, just as the man from Missouri was preparing to break camp, one of the "anti-movers" rode up. It was Ellick Turley. "Hello, thar! Light an' hev a tin of coffee."

He did so, and, as he swallowed the muddy liquid, he told a tale that nearly choked him with anger. In order to forestall the decision of the coming election, the citizens who were in favor of moving the temple of learning had procured an outfit of house-moving trucks, and, in the gray of the morning, had started down the road with the school house.

"An'," went on the speaker, "I'm goin' to town an' git an injunction that'll block their little game. Wal, good-by."

After he had ridden out of sight the group around the camp fire was silent for a long time, then Josh remarked, apropos of nothing, apparently:

"Wal, I'll be dad gummed!"

"Me, too!" replied Suke.

When, a short time later, Josh Lawhead went to the scene, the school house was traveling slowly down the road, surrounded by an exultant crowd of those who favored the moving. A grumbling group of the "anti-movers" hovered near. The latter were rendered powerless by the rifles that were conspicuously displayed in the hands of the first-named citizens.

"What's that a comin' down the road yan?" inquired one of the grinning "movers."

"Dunno, looks like a runaway cyclone."

"H'tis Ellick an' the Sheruf, I reckon," muttered one to Josh Lawhead in the rear crowd.

As they arrived at the moving school house the "sheruf" (which, by interpretation, meant sheriff), read a choice assortment of legal phrases in a stentorian voice.

The upshot of the whole matter was that an injunction of iron clad proportions was sprung upon the "movers" and the farther progress of the school house, Great was the wrath of the baffled "movers," and had it not been for the presence of the sheriff the little crowd of grinning "antis" would have fared badly.

Exactly in front of old Riley Henderson's gate, and scarcely six feet from it, the school house had come to a halt. Old Riley had taken no part in the

struggle, but had viewed it with supreme indifference. Now he came out red with wrath.

"Yer!" he shouted, "take that thar dad blamed thing away from yer! Haint a-goin' to hev it stoppin' up my gate. Take hit away!"

"Now, Riley—" began the Sheriff.

"Haint got no time to jawer," broke in Riley. "Take hit away, you, Dan Bagley—" to the owner of the trucks, "whip up, thar, an' git from before my place."

It was with the utmost difficulty that the Sheriff succeeded in convincing Mr. Henderson that the school house was there to remain.

Spurred on by anger, a delegation of the "movers" hurried off to town and sought legal advice. There they obtained information that threatened to cause them to explode with wrath. When the "antis" had appeared before the Probate Judge, they had startled and worried him to such an extent that he wholly forgot to serve notice to the "movers," commanding them to show cause why the injunction should not be sprung upon them. Instantly he made out the iron-clad papers without this. The result was that the school house was stopped, and there were actually no provisions for starting it again according to law. Once served, the only citizen of the State who had the power to dissolve the injunction was the Judge of the District Court. That powerful gentleman was somewhere in the sunk lands of Arkansas on a hunting expedition, and was not expected to return for three months. Neither was his exact location known.

Then lecture occurred upon the day set for it. The result was a tie, owing to the fact that Josh Lawhead, late of Missouri, voted against moving the school house. The "movers" labored long and hard with old Riley Henderson to get him to vote upon their side. This he absolutely refused to do, declaring that "bein's he couldn't hev hit moved when he wanted hit, he didn't keer a darn ef hit stayed thar plum till next ground hog day." And, it bids fair to do so. The entire neighborhood is up in arms, as the saying is. Dan Bagley, owner of the trucks, desired to get them from beneath the house, but was debarred by the grim injunction.

"Suke," remarked Josh Lawhead in confidence to his wife, this yer's a picnic fer us."

"Bon bet!" replied Suke.

"The Jedge needn'ter hurry home on my account. We're a-gettin' 'found' as long as this rumpus lasts. Don't keer ef he don't git yer till next snow flies."

"N'm me," answered Suke.

Time only can tell how the trouble in District Number Three will end.

An Easy Way to Make Butter.

Boston Herald.

A young lady at this party told me of what might almost be termed a scientific discovery she has made. At any rate, it is a scientific experiment she has been trying. Her boarding-house is a very fashionable and exclusive and excellent one, but of late the perversities of the butter have been trying. Butter sometimes has a way of being perverse, and this usually in August, when it should be the best, just as children are very likely to appear at their very worst when they should behave the best. Now, some one had told this young lady that if cream were buried in the earth for twenty-four hours it would then be found to have become butter of a superior quality and flavor. She longed to test the truth of this statement, and, confessing her ambition to Mrs. Daniel Merriman, she was made a present of a bag of cream from the Bigelow farm. She told me, with the minuteness indispensable to the description of scientific procedures, that the bag was of white cloth, of strong and firm material and that the cream, of course, being from the Bigelow farm, was of lovely richness, of the sort usually described as being "thick enough to cut with a knife." She made the excavation in the ground, of the necessary size, and deposited her cream and covered it up. After twenty-four hours she unearthed it, and it was a ball of golden, hard, delicious butter, wanting only salt to make it perfect, and this she added with her own fair hands. There were no traces of buttermilk; it had all been absorbed through the pores of the cloth into the earth. It is improbable that the young lady will go on making butter after this manner; but her method may indicate that their is shortly to be a revolution in the art of butter-making. The new way has to recommend it a great saving of labor and, one would say, of care as well. In these wonderful days it is impossible to prophesy what great and momentous results may come from such a happening as this.

He's a Speculator.

Washington Critic.

"What's your husband doing now?"

"He's a speculator."

"Indeed? What in?"

"Oh, things in general. He jist sits around and puts in his time speculating about the public debt and the distance to the sun and I don't know what all."

Tough Pic.

Washington Critic.

"John, John, there's a burglar in the house. I hear him at the cupboard!"

"Where you put that pie?"

"Yes. Oh, John, where are you going?"

"I'm going to rescue him."

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Dietetic as Well as Aesthetic Needs Must Be Attended To.

Lecture of Mrs. Emma Ewing at Acton.

"The stomach," said Mrs. Ewing, "is the most important and one of the most delicate organs in a human being. It is not simply a receptacle, as many seem to suppose, for luxuries that have tickled the palate or for substantial that will sustain life. It is the workshop in which are prepared all the materials essential to the building of perfect men and women, and its needs and demands should be treated with thoughtful consideration. The cultivated stomach appreciates contrasts and harmonies in taste as keenly as the cultivated eye or ear does in color or sound, and is as much jarred and disarranged by inharmonious sights and sounds. A healthy, cultured stomach has no inordinate cravings, no unsatisfied longings. Good, wholesome, nutritious food satisfies it perfectly. Where this is eaten regularly, at proper intervals and in proper quantities, all the faculties are kept in healthful condition and there is no banking for candy or chewing gum, for cigars or tobacco, for brandy, beer or other stimulants.

"Food is one of the mightiest forces of the universe. The manners of men and women even depend greatly upon the nature of their diet. Thoughts and acts are emanations of the things we eat and drink. The food we eat contains within it the principles of comeliness or deformity, health or disease, life or death. It has a positive quality in shaping character, habits and dispositions. Badly prepared, indigestible food drives thousands to saloons and drinking dens, and the recruiting offices of crime are filled with stragglers from ill-kept, uncomfortable homes. Personal purity, physical stamina and mental vigor are the products of a rich home life. But to yield such results its foundations must be embedded in aesthetic and hygienic laws. No department of the home must be considered inferior or subservient to any other department. Each must harmonize with the other, and the kitchen should rank with the parlor in neatness and dignity if not in attractiveness and splendor.

"Books, pictures, music, flowers, bric-a-brac and articles of virtue are all educating and refining in their tendency, and the taste for them should be cultivated and encouraged, but none of them is such a vital necessity as for the mother of every family. The head of every household should give at least as much attention to the dietetic as to the aesthetic needs of the family; and the physical needs under his charge should be cared for as sacredly as their mental or spiritual needs. Woman has the happy faculty of throwing about a home the charms and attractions that render it pleasant, inviting and restful. The home is her peculiar province. Home-making and home-keeping are arts to which she is pre-eminently adapted. If the women who are to be the future wives and mothers of our country will qualify themselves to govern and conduct the households over which they are destined to preside, the reign of ignorance in the slovenly domestic, under which we now groan and suffer, will soon be superseded by one of orderly intelligence. Household drudgery will become a forgotten phrase, the American home will be bright, delightful, inviting, and the hand that will then wield the potent influence in moral, social and political affairs will be the hand of the successful home-maker.

"I plead for the largest liberty and the widest privilege for woman. I ask for her not courtesy nor chivalry, but justice. I believe woman's work is any work she has the skill and desire to perform. Women's sphere is any sphere in which she has the ability and energy to place herself and woman's rights are the rights accorded any citizen. But I know of no nobler work than home work, no prouder sphere than the sphere of domestic duty, and no dearer right than the right to make a pleasant, healthful and attractive home. The old-time beliefs and prejudices that have been entertained in regard to woman for so many centuries are rapidly passing away. They have been reported over and over again, and their falsity has been attested by the experience of the generations that have lived, loved and died. The estimate of woman in the past has been selfish and low; it has brought forth only shriveled and imperfect fruit. But the trend of modern cultured thought is toward a purer, and truer and a higher ideal of female life, and however unproductive of great results the dead years may have been for women, the future is for her full of encouragement and hope."

"There are so many pursuits and occupations open to women and so many that can be shared by men and women with mutual advantage and delight, that it is folly to spend time in talking about woman's proper sphere or to waste words in discussing the specific work to which either sex is peculiarly adapted. Such issues are dead beyond the hope of resurrection. Through all the various relations of son and daughter, brother and sister, husband and wife, the sexes are to each other an inspiration and support or clog and hindrance and

"In the world's broad field of battle, In the bivouac of life, they should stand shoulder to shoulder

or clasp hands in the mutual endeavor to aid, to improve and to elevate each other. Never before in the world's history have men and women been so nearly on an equality as they are to-day. Never before have they so jostled each other on life's thoroughfares. Never before has woman occupied so prominent and responsible a position as she occupies in this country at this hour."

SUMMER SPICE.

It is after a man has attained a ripe old age that he begins to fall off.

See, the man holds up the post. Is the post loose? No, the man is tight.

In most places in California land ceases to boom when the assessor heaves in sight.

An Austin dispatch says: "To-day has been a Waterloo for the prohibitionists." It looks more like a Whiskyleo.

The decline of patriotism in American politics is further marked by the appeal of an Illinois editor who demands that our bass drums shall be toned down one-fourth.

A lady subscriber writes and asks: "What shall I do with my daisies?" Well, if we were in your place we would send them out in society and let them get married.

"You are weak," said a widow to her son when he remonstrated against her marrying again. "I know it," he replied; "I am so weak I can't go a step-father."

—Texas Sittings.

Mrs. Bagley—I found an eel in the milk picher after you left yesterday morning. Milkman—And eels 15 cents a pound! Well, it was my mistake, and I shan't take a cent for it.

"A foul tip!" was the exclamation of the baseball-loving waiter, as he mournfully examined the counterfeit quarter given him a few minutes before by one of the restaurant's patrons.

Mrs. Cleveland is having several new dresses made by Worth for next season's gayeties. This fashionable item gives the lie to the report that the President is saving a large portion of his salary.

As the following advertisement was sent to us anonymously we insert it merely as a curiosity: "Lost—A fine pup, blind in one eye and bald headed tail."

"Don't you suppose," said a member of the police force, "that a policeman knows a rogue when he sees him?" "No doubt," was the reply; "but the trouble is that he does not seize a rogue when he knows him."

The papers are filled with portraits of the Chicago hoodlums. Now, if they would give the public the pictures of the honest officials they would not take up so much of their valuable space and afford a pleasing variety beside.

Over half a million dollars' worth of diamonds are deposited in the safe of one hotel at Saratoga every night, and over twenty people sit up to see that the night clerk doesn't make a break for the depot.—Detroit Free Press.

Child Labor, the Last Resort of Poverty.

Chicago Herald.

In a single cotton factory in Cohoes over one thousand two hundred children under sixteen years of age were found at work. All were densely illiterate and so were their parents. The majority of the latter signed the affidavits required by the inspectors with the "cross." They could neither read nor write. Among the immigrant children lately landed at Castle Garden the inspectors found less illiteracy. As in New York so in Massachusetts. In the Bay State, one of the oldest American commonwealths, the proper officials lately reported 121,000 persons over sixteen years of age who were unable to read or write. Child labor is the last resort of poverty. If the head of the family is able to earn a living for his family he will not permit his children to work. Child labor is the spring of every evil which menaces the republic. It means illiteracy, mental and moral turpitude and a proneness to crime.

Why These Wars?

The American peace memorial has been signed by 200 members of the House of Commons, including Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, Mr. A. J. Mundella and Sir George O. Trevelyan.

The American Peace Society proposes to adjust all disputes between nations by arbitration, so as to avoid any increased demand for Major Generals and powder mills. As all wars are ended by a peace Congress, why cannot a peace Congress prevent war? Why kill 500,000 soldiers and make 1,000,000 of widows and orphans in order to determine in 1890 the cash value of a schooner load of mackerel in 1888? Why do in 1890 what can be much better done in 1888?

Love and Business.

Chicago Tribune.

"And is this to be the end?" said the deeply enamored traveling man to the beautiful young lady who kept the books for one of his regular customers in the little inland town.

"It is, Mr. McThompson," she replied. "I can never be anything to you but a friend."

"Then," said the drummer, with tremulous voice and a face of ashy paleness, "it only remains for me to say farewell. I shall be here again," he continued, consulting his memorandum book with rapidly recovering self-possession, "in thirty days, with a full line of samples in millinery and dress goods. Save me your orders, please. Good afternoon."

Not Sick Enough.

Tid-Bits.

"John," said a heart-broken lady to her sick husband, "the minister is downstairs; would you like to see him?"

"I think it would be advisable," responded John, feebly.

"And John, he may suggest you endow a chapel, or something of that sort?"

"Don't be alarmed," responded the invalid, reassuringly, "I'm not sick enough for that yet."

What Boys May Become.

Forest and Stream.

Do not give a boy a kitten for a playmate; give him a puppy. A boy and a kitten will grow up into a molly-coddle and cat. Boy and puppy will grow up into a young man and a dog.

SMART OLD FARMER.

Story of a Granger Who Knew Which End of the Elephant Had the Tail.

Darwin Davis, an old-fashioned and well-to-do farmer of the neighboring town of Norwich, tells the New York Times of a recent interview with a couple of affable strangers, as follows: "The other day a man called at my house and wanted to buy a farm. He said his name was Dr. Miles and that he lived in Rutland, Vt., and that he wanted the farm for his sister, a rich California widow, who wanted to settle down with her children in this part of the country. His sister, he said, had a pile of money and he inquired if the banks were sound around here. I told him I did not know much about any of the banks except the old Norwich Bank, and I considered that good enough to keep money in. He said my farm had been recommended to him as just the one he wanted, and he had called to look at it. So the doctor and I started off up the road to look over the farm. Pretty soon we were overtaken by a well-dressed and glib-spoken young fellow in a buggy, who hailed us and inquired how far it was before the road turned to the left. I gave him the information he wanted, and he got out of the buggy and came up to us, and began talking about a big advertising scheme he was working among the farmers for a firm in New Orleans. He said he was from New Orleans, and was a nephew of General Beauregard, but he didn't go into the army because he wasn't big enough at that time. Then he said if we had time to spare he'd show us a new game of draw that was all the go down in New Orleans; so he pulled out four cards, three with black spots and one with red spots, and shuffled them up and turned them over, face downward. The game was, he said, to pay a quarter and draw, and if you drew the red card and showed five dollars, then you got five dollars. He wanted us to try it, just for the fun of the thing, and see what our luck would be. Dr. Miles drew and got the red card the first draw, and then I tried and got the red card the same way. Beauregard said we had extraordinary luck, but he'd bet us one thousand dollars against five dollars in earnest that we couldn't both of us draw the red card again the first time we tried it. Dr. Miles took the bet and drew, and sure enough he got the red card, and then I drew and I got it, too. Beauregard said he wouldn't play no more draw with such lucky men as we were—he'd lost enough. But his firm always told him to be honorable and do just as he agreed, and as he had lost one thousand dollars he'd pay it, provided that we could show that we were responsible and honorable and had one thousand dollars to pay with in case we lost that amount. Then he pulled out a big roll of bills and commenced counting out the one thousand dollars. Dr. Miles said he hadn't got so much money with him and offered a check on the Rutland bank, but Beauregard said he must show the cash. Then the doctor proposed that I should go to the Norwich bank and get the one thousand dollars and bring it there and show it, and he would give me half the one thousand dollars he had won. "About this time I began to see a nigger in the wood pile, and the more I thought about it the bigger that ducky got to be. So I said to Beauregard: 'Young man, you might just as well put that money back in your pocket, for I don't want it. I've seen the elephant and I know which end his tail is on.' With that Beauregard got mad and jumped into his buggy and rode away. Dr. Miles and I started back toward my house, and on the way I told him that I thought Beauregard was trying to play a confidence game on me, and that he had a hand in it. 'Why, Davis,' said he, 'how can you think so? I belong to the Presbyterian Church up in Rutland, and our minister don't allow us to handle cards.' Pretty soon Dr. Miles went away, and that's the last I've heard about his buying my farm."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Four thousand miners are striking at Shamokin, Pa., for an advance of wages. Governor Foraker opened the Ohio Republican campaign at Caldwell Saturday night.

California Friday celebrated the 37th anniversary of the Statehood by a legal holiday.

A church floor at Needmore, Tenn., gave way Sunday under a large audience and about sixty persons were injured, one fatally.

Elections in Missouri, Wednesday, made thirty pronounced prohibition counties. Eighteen more take a vote in the next two weeks.

The Ohio campaign on the part of the Democrats was opened at Hamilton, Wednesday evening, by Mr. Powell, candidate for governor.

It is announced that Powderly will hand in his resignation at the next General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis.

The cattlemen in the range country have formed the American beef pool headquarters at Denver. Armour & Co. are to kill all their cattle.

W. H. Earle has been nominated for Governor by the Massachusetts Prohibitionists. Nine hundred and twenty-five delegates attended the convention.

A big celebration was held at Toledo Ohio, Wednesday evening, in honor of the introduction of natural gas. Ex-President Hayes was the principal speaker.

A vein of pure rock salt has been struck at Ellsworth, Kansas, at a depth of 730 feet, which is 155 feet in thickness; claimed to be the thickest vein in the world.

The 600 men at Schoenbourg Co.'s mills, Pittsburg, have walked out, because the firm bought some machinery of a Philadelphia firm which employs non-union workmen.

At Dealville, Ala., a colored woman locked her four children in her cabin and went to church. When she returned she found the cabin in ruins and the children burned to death.

Cardinal Gibbons denies that he suppressed Dr. Burt's defense of Dr. McGlynn, and he knows nothing of any change in the original endowment of the new Catholic University.

N. Decker, a farmer near Elba, Minn., kept \$2,000 in his house because the banks were unsafe. Thursday it was stolen, in the absence of the family, and the house burned by the thieves.

Plymouth church was reopened Sunday, Rev. Dr. White, of Summit, N. J., preaching. Mrs. Beecher attended, occupying her old pew alone. No action has been taken toward filling the vacancy.

The storms of Thursday and Friday are reported as the most severe ever known in Arizona. Travel over the Southern Pacific railroad can not be resumed for a week, twenty miles of track being washed away.

Four hundred and fifteen Mormon immigrants arrived Thursday evening in the steamer Wisconsin. In the lot are 171 English, 179 Scandinavians and a small number of Germans. They at once started for Utah.

Wm. Aiken, who was Governor of South Carolina in 1844, and served three terms in Congress prior to 1857, died Wednesday, aged eighty-one. He owned more slaves than any other man in the State before the war, but opposed secession.

The casting of the stem of the United States cruiser "Charleston," now being built at San Francisco, has been successfully accomplished. The steel stern post was cast June 12, but the casting of the stem was a greater feat—the stem weighing 16,000 pounds. It is said to be the largest casting ever made on this continent.

Wind and rain storms of extraordinary violence swept portions of New York and Massachusetts, Wednesday, destroying crops and trees, unroofing houses, and blowing down barns, etc. A man at Worcester was dashed against a barrel and killed. Several persons were partially paralyzed by lightning. Hailstones of great size fell at Saratoga.

Nine indictments have been returned by the grand jury against four persons alleged to have been abettors in the McGarigle escape. Dr. Leonard St. John, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Levi Dell, janitor of the same college; Captain John Irving, commander of the schooner Edward Blake, and Captain John Freer, commander of the G. A. Marsh.

An attempt was made Sunday to wreck a Southbound passenger train on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska road at Sanford, a station six miles out of Topeka, Kan. As the engineer was coming round a curve, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he saw that a switch was open. He put on his breaks and reversed his engine, called to his fireman to follow him and jumped from the cab. The engine ran into some empty cars that were standing on the track, and, while smashing them, was itself completely wrecked. The baggage and mail cars were ruined, and, with the coaches, were thrown from the track. Fortunately no lives were lost and none of the passengers were injured.

General Master Workman Powderly says it is a mistake, the report that he intends to resign. He says he has another year yet to serve. He will recommend to the K. of L. convention gov-

ernment ownership of the telegraph and railroad lines, and the establishment of a postal savings bank. If approved, bills will be introduced in Congress and pressed with all the power of the order.

The Lakeschooner Niagara foundered six miles Northeast of Whitefish Point, Lake Superior, in Thursday's gale. She was commanded by Captain Clements, and was ore-laden from Ashland to Ashtabula. Her crew of ten men were lost. The Niagara belonged to the same tow as the schooner Lucerne, which was lost last November, off Ashland, with eleven lives. She was owned by Mr. Corrigan, of Cleveland, and valued at \$25,000.

At a meeting of Roman Catholic Prelates, Wednesday, at Baltimore, the plans for the new university at Washington were adopted, and a building committee appointed. Work will be begun immediately. Eight million dollars will be required, of which \$700,000 has been secured. The collecting committee includes all the archbishops and bishops in the United States. The Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, was elected as first rector of the university.

FOREIGN.

A French Smack reports the loss of a vessel with fifty hands in the English channel.

Prince Ferdinand is growing uneasy over the deadlock of the powers on the Bulgarian question.

A fire at Newberg, Ont., Wednesday, rendered fifty families homeless. Nearly all the business houses were burned, also.

Twenty thousand nail makers of Worcester and Stafford, England, are on a strike for an advance of 20 to 30 per cent. in wages.

John Bright has declined the invitation to attend the constitution centennial at Philadelphia. He regrets his inability to be present.

The cause of Commercial Union between Ontario and the United States is making, it is claimed, considerable headway in the British province.

It has been noticed that the large quantities of steel used in railroad construction in Mexico cause rainfall in the immediate vicinity, and the phenomenon is to be investigated.

Mrs. Gillerd, better known as Miss A. M. Butler, the novelist, shot herself through the heart at London, Sunday, through grief for her husband's death, which occurred but a few hours before the suicide.

BLOODSHED IN IRELAND.

An Indignation Meeting Leads to a Collision With the Police.

A Mob Attempts to Assault a Government Stenographer Who Was Present to Write Down the Speech—The Police Fire Six Rounds of Rifle Balls, Killing Two of the Rioters—Feeling Engaged Throughout England.

Mitcheltown, Ireland, where the case of the government against Mr. Wm. O'Brien, under the coercion act, was to have been tried Friday, was crowded all day with civilians, police and soldiers. Mr. O'Brien did not appear in court to answer the summons. The service of the summons was proved and the judge granted a warrant for Mr. O'Brien's arrest. An open air meeting was subsequently held. Mr. Henry Labouchere and others made speeches, denouncing the government for its course in regard to Ireland. A cablegram says:

"Seven thousand persons were assembled at a meeting at Mitcheltown, Friday held to express indignation at the government's prosecution of Mr. O'Brien, which was to be addressed by Messrs. Labouchere, Dillon, Brunner, Gill, Condon, O'Shea and John Ellis, members of Parliament, when a government stenographer, with an escort of sixty policemen, endeavored to push through the crowd to the foot of the platform. His progress was resisted and the police attempted to open a passage for him. The crowd attacked the police with sticks and stones, and the latter retaliated by charging on the crowd with drawn batons, but were repulsed by a body of Nationalists on horseback. Mr. Condon at this point interposed from the platform, and succeeded in pacifying the crowd. Mr. Dillon then addressed the people, advising them to treat the police with silent contempt, because home rule was nearly won, and when it became an established fact, the Irish forces would be under control of the people instead of their enemies. The speech of Mr. Dillon had little effect upon the exasperated crowd, and the conflict between them and the police was shortly after renewed. The crowd used sticks and stones as weapons, and severely injured several of the constables, who forbore to fire upon their assailants. After receiving reinforcements the police advanced upon the crowd and commanded them to disperse. This command was met with a shout of defiance and the mob again rushed at the constables. The officer in command of the police gave the order to fire and six rounds of rifle balls were poured into the crowd. Two men fell dead, and several fell to the ground badly wounded, the mob retreating and finally breaking into sections and dispersing. Later they reassembled and assumed a threatening attitude, but as they made no attempt to attack the police they were not disturbed. There are signs, however, that further trouble will occur before order is restored."

It is, perhaps, well to explain that Mr. O'Brien's decision to ignore the summons and compel the government to arrest him, in order to carry out its intention of arraigning him before a magistrate, was the result of a conference of his immediate personal and political friends, who believed that the course they decided upon would more clearly define the issue and more exhaustively test the questions of the government's right to abridge or abolish the privilege of free speech and of free political action. The appearance of Mr. O'Brien in court, in obedience to a simple summons, his friends contended, would belittle the issue, while his arrest and forcible arraignment would at once raise the matter to the plane of a question of the first importance. The order of arrest against Mr. O'Brien is therefore welcomed as a point scored against the government, and an appeal for the sympathy of all who hold that the privilege of free speech on political questions is the inalienable right of a British subject, be he an Irishman or not.

On the other hand, it is held by those opposing the home rule cause that Mr. O'Brien has clearly and willfully violated a law of the United Kingdom. The extreme excitement in Ireland continues. The bold attempt of Mr. Balfour to throw the blame for the Mitcheltown riot upon the people and their leaders is not unanimously approved by the Tories, and is, of course, severely condemned by the Liberals.

At Dublin, Sunday night, Whelan, head constable of Ennis, was attacked by Moonlighters and killed. Another officer who was with him received probably fatal injuries.

O'Brien was arrested in Kingstown Sunday and conveyed to Mitcheltown Monday morning. He was accompanied by Timothy Harrington and his counsel. On his arrival at Limerick, he was enthusiastically received by a large crowd, and in an address said he "never went on a journey which promised better for the cause of Ireland than the one he was now making. The Government might close his lips, but there was a spirit left in Ireland to-day that all the bayonets at their command could not silence."

The mayor and members of the municipality and many prominent citizens met Mr. O'Brien at the Cork depot. Two hundred policemen and a strong force of military escorted Mr. O'Brien to the court house, where a formal charge was made against him and he was remanded to jail. The streets were crowded with people. The mayor complained to Magistrate Gardiner of the presence of the military and police, which he said were not needed and were calculated to irritate the people. The streets through which Mr. O'Brien was taken to the jail were lined with troops. Stones were thrown at the police escorting Mr. O'Brien and several of them were wounded. The police then charged the crowd, using their batons freely and injuring many of the spectators.

Presidential Clemency.

The President has pardoned Thos. R. Knight, John A. Brooks and Henry Patz, convicted of manslaughter in the Western district of Arkansas, sentenced to imprisonment. They were Indian police, and killed a man while attempting to arrest him. In his indorsement upon the application, the President says: "It is with much hesitation that I have determined to release these convicts from the consequences of their somewhat rash act; but I am satisfied that rashness, instead of malice or criminal intent, characterized the homicide, and I am very much influenced in my action by considering the effect which might follow the punishment of an officer acting under legal authority in the somewhat lawless surroundings of the Indian Territory."

Ives & Co.'s Statement.

Wm. N. Cromwell, assignee of Henry S. Ives & Co., has made his report to the court. The liabilities are \$17,666,175.10; the nominal assets are \$25,664,820.90, and the actual assets \$11,122,016.76. Secured creditors' bills payable amounts to \$1,673,820.90. The liabilities on stock loaned amount to \$1,010,000. The amount due to unsecured creditors is \$9,580,116.35. Among the debtors to the firm are Albert Netter, \$180,000; secured by C. H. & D. stock. Among unsecured creditors named are H. S. Ives, as trustee for the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad company, \$100,000, and F. H. Short, treasurer of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad company \$1,315,734.78.

Four Thousand Miners on Strike.

Shamokin miners at the collieries of the Mineral Mining & Railroad Company, the Union Coal Company, the Excelsior Coal Company, the Enterprise Coal Company, and the Garfield Coal Company struck Monday for a general advance. It is estimated that four thousand men are out on strike at Shamokin. The miners are thoroughly organized as Knights of Labor, and are prepared for a long lockout. No concessions were offered on either side.

Mr. Blaine Not a Candidate.

Mr. Blaine was the guest of the bankers of Homburg, Germany, Saturday, and in the course of the conversation a reference was made to his being a candidate for President of the United States. He said:

"I have no idea of allowing my name to be mentioned. I am not seeking the Presidency, nor would I take it as a gift."

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Morristown has struck gas.

A light pressure of gas was struck at Royal Center, Cass county, Thursday.

Twenty thousand people attended the reunion of Wilder's "Lighting Brigade" at Greencastle, Wednesday.

The gas well at Columbus is down 1,800 feet and still going. Artesian water in flowing from the well continually.

The large furniture factory, of T. F. Payne, of Wabash, was damaged to the extent by \$25,000 by fire, Thursday night.

Deer, Hanna & Co's flouring and woolen mills at Waveland were burned Wednesday. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$6,000.

The natural gas well at Lawrenceburg, is a gusher, the gas blazing fifty feet from a four-inch pipe, and with a loud roar that can be heard a long distance. The well is but 275 feet in depth.

Over 3,000 people attended the Montgomery county fair at Crawfordsville, Thursday. Over 2,000 attended the fair at Shelbyville Friday. It was the most successful ever given in the county.

Sharps recently took in a farmer of near Elkhart for \$6,000 on the gold brick swindle. The matter has been kept very quiet, and the victim's name is not discovered. He ought to have taken his county paper and this would not have happened.

Gen. Lew Wallace is in demand. One day last week he received a letter urging him to become a candidate for President; another letter from a Democrat wanting him to secure the nomination for Governor; a request to stump Ohio in the interest of Foraker, and an invitation from a distant church to come and preach there at a salary of \$1,500 per year. The General is positive that he will not accept the latter.

John Hildebrand, a Justice of the Peace of Frenchtown, Harrison county, a cripple, has appealed to the authorities for protection. The Knights of the Switch enticed him from his bed recently and subjected him to the most outrageous treatment. He did not consider it much of an honor and therefore said nothing of the chastisement. They notified him that he must make the fact known or they would again revisit him. Hence the appeal.

Trouble has been brewing between Josiah C. Palmer and the management of the Evansville & Indianapolis railroad for some time. Palmer is one of the wealthiest farmers in Daviess county, and claims a portion of the right of way of the road. Thursday he caused constables to serve notices on the railroad employees, warning them against driving their trains over his land. The notices were, of course, disregarded, and Palmer filed an affidavit against Michael Craft, conductor, and Thomas Parks, engineer, charging them with trespass. The men were arrested, but were released on their giving bond for their appearance.

A singular accident occurred about four miles north of Bluffton last Monday afternoon. Charley Shelly, a young boy of seventeen, had been hauling gravel from the Murray gravel pit in the forenoon. In the afternoon he loaded a load of wood to take to Bluffton, and while driving through the woods the wagon wheel struck against the root of a stump, throwing some of the wood on the horses' heels. At this the team became frightened and unmanageable. Young Shelly was thrown forward between the front wheel and a stump and had his hip dislocated, besides receiving other injuries to his lower limbs. The horses then ran about one hundred and fifty yards, where they were brought to a standstill, having buried the iron on the end of the wagon-tongue so firmly in a tree that they were held fast until Wednesday, when discovered. Shelly was in the midst of a large woods and was unable to either walk or make himself heard, and lay there two days and nights without shelter, water or food. He had dragged himself about half a mile from where he was injured, and was found Wednesday at noon by parties who had gone in search of him. He was partly conscious when discovered. It is thought he will recover.

The committee having in charge the construction of a monument to Vice President Hendricks has encountered a serious embarrassment. Sculptor Parks, who has for months been at work on a design for the monument, is now in Indianapolis with the results of his labor—a bust in marble and a statue in plaster. Many who have seen these have expressed their approval and have complimented the artist on his success. It appears, however, that Mrs. Hendricks is not so well pleased with the likeness. She said to a reporter Saturday that "The bust is a beautiful piece of marble, and doubtless a work of art, but it does not resemble Mr. Hendricks. In looking at it I viewed it under various lights and tried to recognize the resemblance, but I could not see that Mr. Hendricks' expression was there." Mr. Parks, the sculptor, said that all of the members of the Hendricks monument committee, except two, have seen the bust and have expressed their marked approval of it. Some of the committee prefer the plaster cast to the bust, and both designs are before the committee. Friends of the dead Vice-President have offered to purchase the bust in case the committee does not accept it for monumental purposes. They say that Mrs. Hendricks expressed her appreciation of the plaster cast from which the bust was made, and that the

bust is, of course, an exact reproduction of the plaster. For the monument a committee have collected about \$13,600 and have about \$1,500 more in prospect.

The Removal of Dr. Fletcher.

Dr. Fletcher has finally been removed from the Superintendency of the Insane Hospital. The trustees of the institution met Thursday and elected Dr. T. C. Galbreath, of Seymour, to succeed him. The Harrison-Gapen faction, through whose choice the new superintendent was named, now has complete control of the institution. Dr. Fletcher signified his intention of quietly giving way to his successor. It has been a question for a long time as to whether the term of office of Dr. Fletcher was out or whether the Board of Trustees had a right to remove him, as the last Legislature failed to elect new Trustees. The Board investigated the matter, and evidently thought it had, from the action it took Thursday. Dr. Galbreath did not tarry long in getting acquainted with his new quarters; for he arrived in Indianapolis Thursday noon, and proceeded to the hospital, leaving word at the hotel to send out his baggage forthwith. On Dr. Fletcher's retirement the Insane Hospital has lost an excellent superintendent.

Dr. Galbreath is forty-five years of age and a graduate of Ann Arbor and the Medical College of Ohio. At the meeting of the Board, at which he was elected, Thursday, Dr. Fletcher, in his report, simply announced that he was a candidate for re-election, and asked that if a successor to him should be elected, that he be permitted to continue in office the fifty-one days of the present fiscal year, so that the full inventory might be taken and the annual report made. This was denied. Dr. Galbreath announces that he will make no change in the force at the hospital at present, and will continue the policy of non-restraint, which his predecessor inaugurated.

The Indianapolis News says it has ascertained that the trustees, at a recent meeting rescinded a standing order which extended to any interested citizen the privilege of inspecting the books and affairs of the institution at any time. The order has long been on the books, but has now been nullified, in accordance with the orders of the trustees. "This is equivalent on the part of the trustees," it says further, "to saying that the people are not entitled to any knowledge of the true condition of an institution that has been created by the people, supported by their money and is the abiding place of their relatives and friends. It is to be run as if it were a private concern with Sullivan and Harrison as proprietors."

Dr. Fletcher says that he has said in writing and to the open sessions of the board what he has thought of the management of the institution; that now he is out he will say nothing that has not already been shown to the trustees. His removal has caused no surprise nor enmity. He believed that when the trustees and superintendent are not able to act harmoniously the trustees could do no better than to get a superintendent that would carry out their purposes. "I have had the greatest difficulty since the late investigation," said Dr. Fletcher, "in keeping the supplies purchased for the institution up to the standard stipulated in the contracts. Inferior and unsuitable goods are frequently sent out and the rejection of these has caused constant irritation."

The butter contracts were incidentally referred to. John E. Sullivan, of maggoty butter fame, appears to be a favorite contractor. When he hasn't the butter and egg contract, Budd & Co. generally have it. Dr. Fletcher says that to all appearances these firms, in the matter of filling contracts for the hospital, are one and the same. Orders are filled by one for the other.

"The political phase of the removal of Dr. Fletcher," continues the Indianapolis News, "is interesting. The trustees have evidently acted on the hypothesis that nothing can damage them with the people. The Democratic party is saddled with a load, in the persons of the Harrison gang that will stagger any organization. Realizing that the Democracy, directed by Governor Gray, would eventually unload them, the trustees have concluded that they would burn the bridges. To retain Fletcher and save the party would only be to prepare to be guillotined, since the Governor has already given the word. To fire Fletcher entails no additional danger to themselves from the party, and leaves them in undisputed possession of the rich spoils of the benevolent institutions. Of course in taking this step Dr. Harrison—who is the embodiment of the spoils system—anticipated the storm of public indignation; but as there is no election immediately pending, and as he believes the courts will not sustain the Attorney General's attempt under the law to oust him, he is supremely indifferent to criticism. If the Republicans win he will lose no more than if the Democrats are successful, and is safe at any rate for a year.

Judge Terhune, of the Boone Circuit Court, Saturday morning sustained the demurrer to the complaint in the quo warranto proceedings of Carson vs. Harrison, to decide who is the right president of the board of the State benevolent institutions. Mr. Carson brought

the suit, claiming that he was the lawful claimant by virtue of his appointment by Governor Gray. To this Dr. Harrison demurred, on the grounds of insufficiency of cause of action, and the demurrer was sustained Saturday, Judge Terhune's ruling being in favor of the present incumbent. Mr. Carson says that the decision was exactly what was expected from Judge Terhune, and that the case will be appealed directly to the Supreme Court. The Flack-Gapen, and the Gordon-Briggs contests, which are exactly on the same grounds, will remain in statu quo, abiding the decision of the Supreme Court in this case, and an ultimate finding will probably not be obtained for a month or more. In the meantime, the Harrison-Gapen contingent remains in control.

All the trustees of the Insane Hospital have said to the reporters that they did not remove Superintendent Fletcher from office but that they merely elected his successor, as his term had expired. Dr. Harrison said: "There was no removal. We claim that Dr. Fletcher's term had expired. He was elected for four years, and we allowed him ninety days beyond the expiration of his time. We simply elected his successor." Dr. Harrison is a model of inconsistency, for the view expressed, if applied to his own case and that of Mr. Gapen, would sustain Governor Gray's position in appointing Messrs. Carson and Flack. The terms for which the first two named were elected had expired, and the Governor merely appointed the other gentlemen to succeed them. If the right to appoint or elect successors existed in one case, it did in the other.

Presidential Possibilities.

The New York Sun gives great prominence and unusually long display head lines Saturday to an interview with a man from St. Paul, name not given, who explains President Cleveland's second-term policy. The gentleman begins by saying that while in St. Paul recently he saw a letter from the President in which he said he would determine on his candidacy sufficiently early to give the party time to make a good ticket and to secure the benefits, if any can accrue, of his administration. In one section of the letter it was understood that the President referred to General Vilas and the gentleman interview vouchsafed the information that Mr. Cleveland does not want Mr. Vilas on the ticket. He thinks Vilas is a politician almost of the professional order, and that people do not want that kind of a man. The President, so the interviewed gentleman thinks, wants Pension Commissioner Black nominated for Vice President, because Mr. Cleveland thinks Black is solid with the soldiers. The letter seemed to indicate that the President wanted to take the ticket into his own hands, make it, and run the campaign himself.

Death of William A. Washington.

A special from Owensboro, Ky., says: Wm. A. Washington, up to his death the nearest living relative of Gen. George Washington, and who was the last male representative of that name, died on Sunday at his home in this city. He was eighty-seven years of age, and was in many respects a most interesting character. He was born in Virginia, April 5th, 1800, and moved to Kentucky when about six years old, settling near Gordonsville, Logan county. He was the son of Fairfax Washington, a second cousin of George Washington, and was the oldest of ten children.

McGarigle Indicted in Canada.

At Montreal, the grand jury unanimously found a true bill against "Boulder" McGarigle, Detective Wm. Pinkerton, and C. R. Hickey, of Chicago, on the ground of conspiracy against Jas. Baxter while McGarigle, was chief of police of Chicago. He caused the picture of Baxter to be placed in the rogues gallery when there was no just cause for it.

Terrible Gates in New Foundland.

Reports are just coming in of damage done by a gale on August 26th to shipping in all parts of New Foundland and Labrador. Many vessels were wrecked and their crews lost. Labrador so far reports ten vessels lost. At least twenty-five vessels are still missing.

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 14, 1887.

GRAIN.		LIVE STOCK.	
Wheat, No. 2 Med. 72	Corn, No. 2, White, 45 1/2	CATTLE—Extra choice stock	4.00-4.60
No. 3 Med. 70	No. 2, Yellow, 42	Good to choice stock	3.15-3.30
No. 2 Red, 70	Oats, No. 2, White, 27 1/2	Extra choice beefers	3.15-3.30
Wagon wheat, 70	RYE	Good to choice beefers	2.80-3.00
		Good to choice cows	2.60-2.85
		Hogs—Heavy packing and shipping	5.00-5.15
		Light and mixed packing	5.10-5.25
		Pigs and heavy roughs	5.20-5.70
		SHEEP—Extra choice	3.75-4.50
		Good to choice	3.00-3.75
		EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY.	
		EGGS—Choice	12c
		Butter, creamery	28c
		" family country	16c
		" choice country	12c
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Wool—Fine merino, tub washed	28-30c
		" do unwashed, med.	27-28c
		" very coarse	20-25c
		Hay, choice timothy 12-50	Sugar cured ham 12-14c
		Brass, 11-20	Bacon clear sides 10c
		Flour, patent, 4-10-4-5	Feathers, prime coons 3c
		Extra fancy, 3-10-5-10	Clover seed 3-75
		Good to choice	Timothy seed 2.50
		Chicago.	
		Wheat (Oct.)	71
		Corn "	41
		Oats "	25 1/2
		Cattle—Beefers 3.00-4.00	Hogs—Light 5.00-7.00
		Cows 1.25-3.00	" Rough pack 1.00-1.50
		Stockers 2.00-3.00	3rd pack & ship 1.00-1.50
		Butchers 3.00-3.50	Ing 3.25-3.50
		Other Markets.	
		Philadelphia—Wheat, 75c; corn, 51	
		Baltimore—Wheat, 70c; corn 45c; oats, 3a35c	
		St. Louis—Wheat, No. 2, red, 68c; corn, 36 1/2c	
		Oats, 25c; Pork, 15-20c	
		Butchers, 3.25-3.50	Hogs, Butchers, 4.75-5.00
		Packers, 4.00-4.25	

TO THE CITIZENS OF PUTNAM COUNTY:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, THE

"WHEN" CLOTHING STORE,

AT GREENCASTLE, INDIANA,

Was burned out. In our efforts to save the stock from fire and water, the greater portion of it was carried to the Court House yard, and thrown upon the ground, and part of it, more or less damaged by water and handling, was thrown upon the floor of Henry Day's jewelry establishment. At about midnight we were directed by the insurance agents to move the stock to some place of shelter. The stock was taken in part to several different stores, the bulk of it, however, being taken to a room in Talburt's Block, which was being used as a feed store and as an agricultural implement warehouse. The stock, consisting of Clothing, furnishing goods, and Hats and Caps, was thrown promiscuously upon plows, hay-rakes, cultivators, mowing-machines, harrows, etc., and upon the floor.

We were carrying, at the time of the fire, \$20,000 insurance, divided among the following companies: \$4,000 in the Royal, of Liverpool; \$4,000 in the London and Lancashire, of Liverpool; \$2,000 in the Franklin, of Indianapolis; \$2,000 in the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia; \$2,000 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia; \$2,000 in the Westchester, of New York; \$2,000 in the Mechanics, of Milwaukee; and \$2,000 in the Springfield, of Springfield, Mass. As soon after the fire as the stock could be got into condition, we endeavored to adjust our loss with the insurance companies, but without success. Unable to adjust the loss, we resorted to arbitration, as provided for by the policies. We appointed a gentleman to represent us who had had fifteen or twenty years experience in Clothing, Hats and Caps, and Gents' Furnishings. The insurance companies selected their man, and the two proceeded to adjust the loss. Their efforts in this direction were a failure, owing to their inability to agree, and the third man, Mr. G. H. Williamson, of Greencastle, Ind., a business man as well known perhaps as any man in Putnam county, was called in, as provided for in the policies, and the three then proceeded to adjust the loss. The arbitration committee awarded us forty-four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents. This award was made August 25th, fifteen days ago, and up to this date the insurance companies already mentioned have refused to recognize the decision of the arbitrators, and have

REFUSED TO PAY THE LOSS

Awarded by the appraisers. They have demanded our books, invoices, inventories, statements, and a new appraisement of stock. We furnished the companies with everything that they demanded and complied in every respect with the terms of the policies and their requests, except as to the matter of a new appraisement; this we declined to enter into. We have waited nearly one month for a settlement with the insurance companies, and up to this date, receiving no satisfaction from them, we will proceed, Saturday, September 10th, to sell the stock. The question of loss will doubtless be settled in the courts. Remember the date,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. - - - TALBURT BLOCK.

CLOTHING GOING RAPIDLY. DON'T WAIT. THIS IS THE GREATEST CHANCE OF YOUR LIFE.

THE BANNER.

G. O. J. LANGSDALE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Greencastle, Ind., Post office,
as second class matter.

Greencastle, Indiana.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

A party of soldiers while coming to the reunion of Wilder's Brigade last week, were free in their expressions concerning Cleveland and his supporters, and finally grew so pointed in their remarks that a Democrat present burst out wrathfully—"Wasn't General Hancock a Democrat and a good soldier? And General Slocum, and General Jeff. C. Davis?"

Certainly; no one disputes that they were good soldiers, but they were not on the rebel side during the war, nor were they rebel sympathizers, as the Democratic party was. But they seemed to ignore the principles involved in that struggle. For them it was a mere physical contest, and they stood with their section, the same as one neighbor would stand by another, without inquiring into the cause of his quarrel or caring for it. This does not excuse them for having assisted since to put the Government into the hands of the ex-rebels, but shows them to be very short-sighted and devoid of wisdom. It is analogous to the case of the merchant, who, detecting his trusted clerk in the act of robbing his safe, would, after recovering his money, hand it back to the thief with the remark—"Here, take it, and use it—we must have harmony;" and then continue the rascal in his employ. All wrongdoers are glad to be harmonized in that way, particularly traitors to their country.

The loyal element in the Democratic party furnished a large number of good soldiers, but the most of them returned from the war Republicans. They had the intelligence to understand that there was a right and a wrong involved in

that contest, and having assisted in maintaining the former by force of arms, they continue to insist that it shall be supreme in the administration of public affairs. In the face of this, the Union soldier who now boasts that he is "a Democrat," is made to cut a very ridiculous figure. It is equivalent to a confession that he is either very ignorant or devoid of all principle.

A dispatch from Logansport says: "One aware of the enormous number of divorces decided annually in Indiana can but be impressed with the idea that the marital relation is of but little, if any, consequence, so far as its binding force is concerned. To the average Hoosier, the court records of the different counties of the State reveal appalling facts in this particular. For instance, the records of the Cass Circuit Court disclose the fact that since January 1, 1884, 208 divorces were decreed, while in the same period but 1,000 marriage licenses were issued. Thus it will be seen that there are fully one-fifth as many legal separations annually in Indiana as there are marriages."

The growing custom of those who are married unhappily to seek relief in legal separations, is not confined to Indiana, but is true of the entire country. It seems to be the assertion by individuals of the natural right to free themselves from that which is unpleasant, and the other questions involved are considered so little that the press and the pulpit pronounce against it without avail. It is an interesting and important social problem and study.

The probability is that some Republicans are being retained in office by Cleveland with the expectation of commanding their votes, and those of their friends, at the next election, or, to at least neutralize them in some way. It is a very poor American citizen who will allow himself to be compromised in this way.

There is a strong revolt among Maryland Democrats, and a large number publicly avow their determination of supporting the Republican ticket at the next election. The American people can be depended upon to do the right thing when they discover what that thing is.

Gen. Wilder says that the "New South" is a reality, and that a remarkable change is rapidly taking place. He thinks it will not be many years until there is entire political freedom and honest counts in that section, and says that it will be largely due to the development of their resources, which is now going on so successfully. They have learned that it is better to imitate the Yankee than to abuse him, and that there are better ways than those heretofore in vogue in the South. The conservative element is asserting itself as never before, and the old time politician and bully is losing his influence. We trust that the next election will show that Gen. Wilder has not been too sanguine in his views. It would, indeed, be the beginning of a new order of things for the entire country.

Dr. Fletcher has obstructed the dishonesty of the Insane Asylum ring in a mild way; but, be it ever so little, opposition of that sort is something not to be tolerated by the present management. Therefore Dr. Fletcher is peremptorily dismissed, and a new man put in his place. To be sure, his successor has had no training for the care of the insane, and these poor people are likely to suffer in consequence; but what is that to the Harrison combination, which cares only for the profit to be derived from the Democratic methods which have been in vogue since they came into power.

Will the critics of the G. A. R. name an instance in which a Union soldier has insulted the President, or attempted to harm him? Or, will they name any such soldier who proposes to do either of these things? On the contrary the insults come from the President, and his official acts have been hurtful to the soldier. It is not improper, under such circumstances, that they should decline to be used as aids to secure his re-election. This is the whole story.

Many Texas Democrats are threatening to punish Senator Reagan for advocating the cause of Prohibition

but there are others who defend him. Temperance is gaining a strong foothold all over the South, and is one of the most promising developments in that section.

Must Let Us Alone.

Inter-Ocean.
Says the Paducah (Ky.) Daily News: "The doors of the South are open to all respectable comers. The hands and hearts of the Southern people are open to all good-meaning men—but they must let our politics alone." And pray what are "our politics," that any citizen of this United States should be ordered to "let them alone?" By what right does Southern society demand that a man of Northern birth should cease to have a thought and a say in politics when he enters Georgia or Kentucky, or Tennessee? There are just National and State politics—no more, no less. The native of Kentucky is free to speak in Illinois, and the native of Illinois will insist on his right to speak in Kentucky, whether it suit "our politics" or no. But, perhaps, the News will assert that "our politics" are State politics only. That will not mend the case, for a man from Illinois becomes endowed with the right to vote on Kentucky State affairs after a brief residence.

All the furor of the News is caused by a paragraph in the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, which says: "If the Republican party should drop the sectional torch, the bayonet, and the bloody shirt, and with olive branches for banners, and business principles and measures for weapons, come into the Southern States—if their lines were of steel rails and their fort factories, nothing could stand before them."

The esteemed Telegraph is hereby assured that the Republican party is carrying no "sectional torch," no "bayonet," or "bloody shirt." It is the people who talk of "our policy," a minority policy as supreme over National policy, who fear sectional torches. It is the people who shoot negroes on their way to the polls, as recently in Washington county, Texas, who fear arms and bloody shirts. The Republican party is anxious to "come" into the Southern States with olive branches for banners, and business principles and measures for weapons. And there is a growing minority of Southerners that is ready to welcome it.

But so long as the South, or any considerable part of it, has an "our policy" to oppose to a National policy, so long will the Republican party be found waging political war upon it without truce or terms. That which the war was waged to determine, that which must be determined before any other question, is that this is a Nation, not a compact of various "our policies."

Where to Go

Crawfordsville Times-Argus.
"When you have a job of printing to do, if you can get it anywhere else for a few cents cheaper, be sure and do so; but when you have a 'thank-you' notice to make, or a complimentary card to be printed, take it to your home paper. Home papers pay their employees with wind, their paper, ink, etc., on promises, and keep their families on cheek. They have no occasion to use money." That's the way an exchange tells its subscribers how the printer's live.

NOTHING IN

The Statement that a Majority of the Union Soldiers Were Democrats.

Editor National Republican:

There is no sort of excuse for the declaration of the veteran organization of Des Moines or Gen. Rosecrans, that a majority of the Union army were Democrats. There was in the Northwest, under the influence of Stephen A. Douglas and John A. Logan and other leading Democrats, a large Democratic element that entered the Union army. Gen. Tuttle was one, but they did not remain Democrats long after getting into the army, and no man knows better than Gen. Rosecrans the bitter and unrelenting fight that was made by the home Democrats against allowing the army in the field to vote for home officers. There was not a single Democratic legislator who ever voted to allow the soldiers in the field to vote, and no man knows better than Rosecrans and Black that if the home Democrats had believed that their friends were in the majority in the field, they would have objected to their voting while in the field. There never was a time when a large majority of the army were not original Republicans. The Republican party were wholly loyal, while a large element of the Democratic party were disloyal. Of the loyal element of the Democratic party they furnished their full share of soldiers, but mightily few of them returned home Democrats. A very large part of the Iowa officers entered the army as Democrats—Gen. Belknap, Gen. Tuttle, Gen. Crocker, Gen. Merrett and many others—they all came out Republicans. A few of them have since gone back to the swill tub of Democracy. The Republican party has been in the same condition that Mr. Lincoln said that he was in during the war—they did not have peg holes for all the pegs.

The Government owes a great debt to the Union Democrats, who acted so noble a part in putting down the rebellion. The wonder is now that any of them should be found slandering their old comrades, and consorting with the party that denounced the war and the soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings," and who resorted to all means to keep the soldiers in the field from being allowed to vote for Union men at home.

HAWKINS TAYLOR.

Young Men in the South.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The friends of the South look to the young men for regeneration, and yet the situation is complicated by a peculiarly unfortunate circumstance. A Southern boy that was six years old in 1860, was allowed to run the streets, boss the slaves, and do anything but study. It can be stated as a general proposition that the Southern-born men in the prime of life in the South to-day—that is, from 30 to 35 or 38—are uneducated. A man with gentle blood in his veins and a patch of weeds in his head, so to speak, is no ornament to any community, and the chances are that he will be a danger to it. If one would understand the full application of this fact, let him run over the lists of the Southern Legislatures and note the ages of the members that make the most trouble. Again, the migration of young men is a cause of disquietude. Through the low country from the Carolinas to Louisiana, where agriculture

is at a low ebb, in consequence mainly of the credit system, the young men are continually becoming dissatisfied and leaving. Our northwest is full of these ambitious Southern men. Certain Southern States are for various reasons putting premiums unwittingly upon emigration. Kentucky has been almost swept as with a broom, the better class of young men having been carried across the Ohio River. This is not the case with Tennessee, which is twenty-five years ahead of Kentucky in civilization. Tennessee seems destined to become one of the most important educational centers of the South, and it is in a fair way of holding its young men. Texas is another State which is holding its young men. This is a matter that the law-makers of the South will do well to consider. A commonwealth that cannot hold its young men, cannot hold its own in the race for supremacy.

A Fearful Condition.

Indianapolis News.

"For one," said a gentleman interested in the correction of the abuses existing at the Insane Hospital, "I think it is high time for one or two things to be done: The Harrison crowd should be made to surrender the management, which they have made odious to nearly the whole people, or the citizens of this State who have friends and relatives at the asylum should, for their protection, take them from the institution. It has been proved conclusively that the inmates have been badly treated; that they have been fed foul butter and meats, and that a rotten state of things exists at the institution. Notwithstanding this, those who are responsible for the abuses refuse to resign control, and have persistently retained in office those who are directly accused of mistreating the inmates, either in the matter of the food supply, or in the laying on of hands. If I had a friend there I should never sleep until he was safe from the abuses known to exist under the Harrison spoils management."

Opposition to Matson.

Indianapolis News.

Democrats who are unfriendly to Congressman Matson's aspirations, say that his friends, and particularly Eb Henderson, will never permit him to run for Governor, notwithstanding his alleged candidacy. "The first time that Matson ran," said one of them to-day, "he received a congressional majority of 3,353. The next time it was 1,369, and the last time it was only 532. The district was composed of the same counties in every instance. The opposition to him in his own district is growing, and he could not carry it for governor. I believe he is serving his last term in Congress also, for down in Columbus there is a general determination to secure the nomination for George Cooper."

The tendency of New York publishers of books and monthlies to group their offices between Astor Place and Union Square, has its most recent illustration in the removal of *The American Magazine* from down-town to commodious quarters at 749 Broadway.

Mrs. M. A. Kelly has opened a Millinery Store in Prof. Morquies' block on Walnut Street, and would be pleased to have the ladies give her a call.

B. F. HAYS & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
 Gents' Furnishings.
 Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.
LAUNDRY AGENTS.
 Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.
South Side Public Square.

P. R. CHRISTIE & CO.
 The place to buy good boots & shoes. If you want good reliable foot wear come to us and you will not be swindled. We have our goods made up according to our instructions and they are reliable. Our aim is not to sell the cheapest goods but such as will wear well and prove reliable to you. Our prices on custom made goods cannot be beaten. Our line of men's and boys' hand made boots are the best made. We have them in all grades from the best French kip to a stoga. Try them and you will be well pleased. They are good fitters and pleasant to wear. If you deal with us we will do our best to please you and not misrepresent anything to you.
 Respectfully,
P. R. CHRISTIE & CO.

HOTEL ENGLISH.
 Northwest Side Circle Park, Indianapolis.
 Rate for Transient, - - - \$2 Per Day.
 The best hotel building in Indianapolis, and one of the best kept hotels for the prices charged in the country.
 Pleasant location, good rooms, good fare, elevator and all modern conveniences.
 Meals at low rates.
 Rooms, with less than full board, if desired.
 Special and very favorable terms made with families and regular customers.

Prof. Kussner, of Terre Haute, paid our office a call last Friday, having brought up a fine Linderman square grand piano for the new Sister's Academy on Washington street. Prof. Kussner has been in the employ of the Sisters, at the mother house in St. Mary's, four miles west of Terre Haute, also numerous missions in other cities, in keeping the various musical instruments used in order, also furnishing them with new instruments, during the past twenty-nine years. At St. Mary's alone, over a half hundred instruments are now in use. Not another music house in the West can certainly lay claim to such a well merited recognition as Kussner's Palace of Music, Terre Haute.

James Albert Longden, youngest son of Rev. Samuel Longden, and brother of Prof. H. B. Longden, of DePauw University, died at the residence of his father, Saturday, of typhoid fever, after an illness of five weeks. The funeral occurred Sunday afternoon, conducted by Drs. Zaring and Parkhurst, and was very largely attended, especially by "Bert's" young friends, with whom he was very popular. He was born March 30, 1866, and after passing through the city schools, went as far as the Freshman year in DePauw University, standing among the first in his class, and being chosen orator on his graduation from the Preparatory Department. He then entered the "When" Clothing Store, and by his kindly disposition and attention to business added much to the popularity of that establishment. A worthy young man in every way, capable and trustworthy, his life was full of promise. His brothers, T. E. Longden, Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, and Prof. A. C. Longden, in charge of the Military Department of an Academy in Missouri, were present. Another brother, who went to China several years since as a missionary, was of course unable to attend.

COMMON COUNCIL.
 Remonstrance of property owners against improvement of Howard street, was received and placed on file.
 Petition of Wm. Bauer asking for improvement of North Indiana street, was referred to Street Commissioner.

Street Commissioner was authorized to place tile culvert on Sycamore street between Crown and Illinois streets.

An ordinance prohibiting horses, cows, mules, hogs and sheep from running at large in the city limits, was passed and city marshal was authorized to take up and impound all violators of said ordinance.

Owners of public places of amusements were ordered to put up fire escapes. Penalty for neglect to do same is a fine of not less than five dollars or more than twenty dollars, and an additional sum of one dollar a day until ordinance is complied with.

Petition of Mrs. Florer asking for street lamp in front of her property on South Indiana street, was referred to committee on lights.

VISITORS THE PAST WEEK.
 At G. W. Kimble's—his cousin, Maj. J. W. Walker, wife and son, Evansville, Ind.
 J. B. Van Buskirk, Herald, Monticello.

Yamada, a Japanese student of Camp, Ill.
 At Mrs. D. D. Anderson's—Miss Lida Sutfield, Louisville, Ky.

At D. Langdon's—Mrs. Minnie Langdon Tucker, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Marriage Licenses.
 Charles C. Moses and Nannie Bowling.
 Franklin H. Bowen and Minnie M. Stephens.
 Eliza L. Cowgill and Anna E. Arnold.
 John W. Strobe and Ida M. Torr.

Northwest Indiana Conference.
 The Thirty-Sixth Annual Session of the Northwest Indiana Conference closed in this city Monday night. Thursday night was occupied by an address by Chaplain McCabe, the originator of "A Million for Missions by Collections Only," before a very large audience. In addition to his qualifications as a great orator, he is a grand singer, and makes the welkin ring with spirited melody. Friday was devoted to minute work, educational matters, and the election of lay delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets in New York City in May, 1888. The lay delegates elected were A. K. Colborn, Michigan City, and Dr. J. C. Ridpath, of Greencastle, with I. H. C. Royle, of Terre Haute, and E. C. Hogate, of Danville, alternates. On Friday evening the sum of \$1,700 was raised to liquidate the Conference debt of \$15,000 on the DePauw endowment fund. Speeches were made by John W. Ray, Mr. Parrott, of Vermillion County, and others. Saturday morning W. J. Vigus, of the North Indiana Conference, spoke in the interest of the Bible Society, of which he is agent, and Dr. Arthur Edwards, of Chicago, and editor of the North Western Christian Advocate, of church papers and more especially of the paper which he represented. Dr. Edwards is said to be one of the best editorial writers in the church. Pending the election of Ministerial Delegates to the General Conference, which was the order of the day, the resolution was presented relating to the conference boundaries. This brought forth considerable discussion, stirring up Dr. Marine, who opposed the motion, claiming that the object was revealed, and that was to steal Loganport. The matter was left with a committee. In the afternoon a meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held, at which Dr. Spencer, who was here as a representative of the Church Extension Society, spoke and sang songs in English, Chinese and Hindoo. Rev. Joseph Wood, son of the late Aaron Wood, and recently Missionary to South America, also addressed the meeting relative to mission work in that country. The venerable wife of the Rev. Aaron Wood was present and offered prayer, and Miss Grace Beck gave a beautiful recitation appropriate to the occasion. Saturday night Dr. Spencer delivered an address on the subject he is here representing—the Church Extension. He is an interesting and witty speaker, which is an added accomplishment to a minister, and seems thoroughly devoted to his work of planting churches out among the sage brush and over the sand hills. Long and often may he prosper! The sermon of Dr. A. Marine Sunday morning, of college Avenue and Greencastle, and was a stirring farewell sermon to the State, wherein he has so long made a home and is now about to leave for the far West. Sunday afternoon occurred the ordination of deacons and elders in Meharry Hall, and in the evening Dr. Hartzell lectured on the "Freedman's Aid Society" before a large audience, and presented many new and interesting facts concerning the condition of the negro in the South. Monday morning was devoted to routine business. Rochester was chosen as the place for holding the next session of the Conference. Monday afternoon an enthusiastic temperance meeting was held, at which Dr. Marine was the principal speaker. At the final session J. W. Greene, Crawfordsville, R. S. Tennant, Terre Haute, C. E. Studebaker, South Bend, and Samuel T. Cooper, of St. Joseph, Mich., were elected Trustees of DePauw University. The ministerial delegates elected to attend the General Conference are S. P. Colvin, Laporte; R. D. Utter, Kentland, and W. H. Hickman, Crawfordsville. Alternates—J. W. Greene, Crawfordsville, and Samuel Beck, Laporte.

Dr. Marine was transferred to the Nebraska Conference, and goes to St. Paul Church in Lincoln, which has a membership of 1,200.

Rev. Alfred Kummer goes to Portland, Oregon, and L. C. Buckles to Hutchinson, Kansas, in a superannuated relation.

The following are the conference appointments as made by Bishop Bowman:

Crawfordsville District—W. H. Hickman, P. E. Clearmont, J. F. McDaniel, Catlin, J. N. Harmon, Covington, W. F. Switzer, Covington circuit, S. M. Hays, Crawfordsville, G. W. Switzer, Crawfordsville circuit, E. R. Johnson, Danville, D. M. Wood, Darlington, to be supplied. Hillsboro, H. C. Weston, Indianapolis circuit, J. G. Campbell, Jamestown, D. A. Rogers, Judson, supply, Ladoga, E. W. Lawhan, Mace, J. M. Stafford, Newtown, H. H. Dunlavy, Perryville, G. A. Bond, Pittsboro, supply, Pleasant Hill, I. W. Loder, Rockville, J. R. Wood, Russellville, J. W. Shell, Shawnee Mound, W. F. Pettit, Waveland, L. S. Buckles, Yountsville, supply.

Greencastle District—A. A. Gee, P. E. Annapolis and Montezuma, H. L. Grimes, Bainbridge, E. C. Graff, Billmore, J. B. Combs, Brazil, A. Lewis, Carpentersville, A. T. Briggs, supply, Carbon, Jacob Rohm, supply, Clinton, D. Handly, Coatsville, J. E. Newhouse, Greencastle, College avenue, M. M. Parkhurst, Harmony, J. B. DeMotte, Harrisburg, J. C. Kemp, Knightsville, to be supplied. Morton, Thomas Buck, supply, Newport, R. S. Martin, Plainfield, O. C. Haskell, Sanford, to be supplied. Staunton, to be supplied. Summit Grove, W. A. Smith, Terre Haute, Asbury, J. A. Hollingsworth, Centenary, S. B. Town, Terre Haute circuit, D. W.

Risher, T. J. Bassett, professor in DePauw University.

Valparaiso District—J. L. Smith, P. E. Burnettsville, Z. Lamport, Chesterton, L. W. Elkins, Crown Point, A. H. Merrill, Foresman, R. C. Reynolds, Demotte, T. D. Moore, Hammond, S. P. Edmondson, Hobart, J. B. Smith, Lowell, D. Tillotson, Medaryville, T. E. Webb, Monon Hall, Monticello, W. B. Slutz, Monticello circuit, E. J. Day, Remington, E. B. Woodson, Rensselaer, S. B. Grimes, Rensselaer circuit, to be supplied. Morocco, J. Beycourt, Salem, G. M. Boyde, Valparaiso, W. R. Miles, Wheeler, F. P. Blakemore, Wolcott, T. B. Markin.

Laporte District—Samuel Beck, P. E. Argos, J. S. White, Doovillage, W. E. McLennan, Kewanna, B. F. Ivey, Laporte, S. P. Colvin, Laporte circuit, W. R. Nobles, Marmont, S. E. Meny, Michigan City, J. W. Harris, New Carlisle, R. H. Sanders, North Judson, Eli P. Bennett, North Liberty, Clark Skinner, Plymouth, J. A. Maxwell, Rochester, J. H. Wilson, Rolling Prairie, M. F. Stright, South Bend, First Church, H. M. Middleton, Michigan street, H. N. Ogden, Milburn Memorial, E. A. Scheit, South Bend circuit, H. L. Kindig, Walker, I. S. Cain, Westville, A. W. Woods, Winamac, T. E. Drake.

Lafayette District—J. H. Cissel, P. E. Ambia, W. E. McKinzie, Attica, G. R. Streeter, Battle Ground, N. F. Jenkins, Brookston, S. Godfrey, Boswell, J. T. Abbott, Fowler, E. V. Claypool, Goodland, J. H. Claypool, Kentland, R. D. Utter, Lafayette, Chauncey J. W. Jones, Congress street, to be supplied. Ninth street, T. Meredith, Trinity, to be supplied. Montmorenci, J. J. Claypool, Oxford, J. J. Thompson, Pine Village, W. B. Warren, Shadeland, L. S. Smith, State Line, to be supplied. Williamsport, F. Cox, West Lebanon, F. W. Gee, J. A. Potter, Chaplain in the Regular Army.

Frankfort District—J. A. Clearwaters, P. E. Bringham, W. F. Hemenway, Burlington, W. H. Bloomfield, Camden, D. P. McClain, Clarke's Hill, Jere Hill, Colfax, G. W. Bower, Delphi, W. P. McKenzie, Dayton and Mulberry, W. F. Clark, Frankfort, C. A. Brook, Kirklint, to be supplied. Lebanon, F. M. Pavy, Lebanon circuit, J. T. Stafford, Logansport circuit, J. S. Wright, Michigantown, to be supplied. Pittsburg, to be supplied. Rossyville, J. C. Martin, Romney, J. Blackstock, Stockwell, W. P. Hargrave, Thorntown, J. Dale, Whites-town, supplied by Hart, Zionsville, G. J. Vaughn.

Grand Army Reunion.

ONE CENT A MILE TO ST. LOUIS.

This is the rate that the Bee Line will make open to everybody upon the occasion of the 21st National Encampment G. A. R. Tickets on sale Sept. 24th to 28th inclusive, good to return till Oct. 5th, inclusive. The citizens of St. Louis are determined in their efforts to make this reunion the grandest and most successful in the history of the organization, and will entertain handsomely all strangers attracted to the city during the days of the reception. Call on Bee Line agent for time tables and full particulars.

Low Rate Account St. Louis Exposition.

On each Saturday and Monday, commencing Thursday, September 5th, and closing October 20th, the I. & St. L. will sell tickets to St. Louis at \$8.00 cents for the round trip, good to return five days from date of sale.

A. H. MILES, Agent.

WHOOPING COUGH.
 Dr. E. Detchon's WHOOPING COUGH Specific cures this dangerous complaint in one week's time. It moderates all the severe symptoms in twenty-four hours' use of the remedy. The young infant is cured as readily as those more advanced in years. Sold by

ALBERT ALLEN, Greencastle.

China Painting.
 Miss Quick, of the Art School, will form a class of five in China painting. Purchase a kiln that the firing may be done at home.

Remember that Miss Quick is also excellent in wood-carving, having studied with Ben Pitman in the Cincinnati School of Design.

Wanted—Female help. Good wages offered for good help.

Prof. JOHN FOUCHER, South Ind. St.

-1860-
 Twenty-seven Years of Honorable Business Enables the Old Reliable
Brattin Jewelry Store
 to offer Special Prices in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
 and Silverware.
 Everything Warranted to be as Represented or no Sale.

D. W. BRATTIN, Prop.
D. M. BOWERS, Manager.
-1887-
NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.
 Notice is hereby given that Edward Morgan, grocery dealer of the city of Greencastle, Indiana, has made an assignment of his property to Charles B. Case of said city for the benefit of his creditors. All creditors are hereby notified to file their claims against said firm with said assignee at the law office of Frank D. Ader in said city.
CHARLES B. CASE,
 Assignee.
 F. D. Ader, attorney for assignee, Greencastle, Ind., Aug. 31st, 1887. 3w

Risher, T. J. Bassett, professor in DePauw University.

Valparaiso District—J. L. Smith, P. E. Burnettsville, Z. Lamport, Chesterton, L. W. Elkins, Crown Point, A. H. Merrill, Foresman, R. C. Reynolds, Demotte, T. D. Moore, Hammond, S. P. Edmondson, Hobart, J. B. Smith, Lowell, D. Tillotson, Medaryville, T. E. Webb, Monon Hall, Monticello, W. B. Slutz, Monticello circuit, E. J. Day, Remington, E. B. Woodson, Rensselaer, S. B. Grimes, Rensselaer circuit, to be supplied. Morocco, J. Beycourt, Salem, G. M. Boyde, Valparaiso, W. R. Miles, Wheeler, F. P. Blakemore, Wolcott, T. B. Markin.

Laporte District—Samuel Beck, P. E. Argos, J. S. White, Doovillage, W. E. McLennan, Kewanna, B. F. Ivey, Laporte, S. P. Colvin, Laporte circuit, W. R. Nobles, Marmont, S. E. Meny, Michigan City, J. W. Harris, New Carlisle, R. H. Sanders, North Judson, Eli P. Bennett, North Liberty, Clark Skinner, Plymouth, J. A. Maxwell, Rochester, J. H. Wilson, Rolling Prairie, M. F. Stright, South Bend, First Church, H. M. Middleton, Michigan street, H. N. Ogden, Milburn Memorial, E. A. Scheit, South Bend circuit, H. L. Kindig, Walker, I. S. Cain, Westville, A. W. Woods, Winamac, T. E. Drake.

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 Miss Quick, of the Art School, will form a class of five in China painting. Purchase a kiln that the firing may be done at home.

Remember that Miss Quick is also excellent in wood-carving, having studied with Ben Pitman in the Cincinnati School of Design.

Wanted—Female help. Good wages offered for good help.

Prof. JOHN FOUCHER, South Ind. St.

W. S. COX. J. T. HORN.
Cox & Horn,
Real Estate Agents.
 CITY OR COUNTY
PROPERTY
 Bought and Sold, or Exchanged.
RENTS COLLECTED.
THE BEST MEATS.

Having sold my grocery store, I have purchased the Meat Market of Wm. O'Neal, corner Jackson and Franklin Streets.

I will keep on hand at all times a full line of fresh and salt meats of all kinds, and will take pleasure in delivering the same any place in the city for early breakfast or other meals, on orders being left at my place of business, or sent me through the postoffice.

All persons indebted to me on account of former business, will please call and settle immediately, as my books must be squared. Persons having claims against me will please present them for settlement.

24-3m **J. T. CRAIG,**

John Gerkin's
Tin Job Shop.

IS THE PLACE FOR THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK.

—ALL KINDS OF—
Roofing,
Spouting,
Sheet Iron,
Brass and
Tin Work

Done on short notice.
JOHN GERKIN,
 50tf Tailor's Block.

H. W. Burleigh & Co.,

THE
Cash Grocery Store!

ON EAST SIDE, LAYTON'S BLOCK.

Are Receiving Daily from the Eastern Markets, New, and Fresh Goods of all kinds, to which we call attention. By close Cash buying, we are prepared to furnish families, boarding houses, clubs and hotels at very short profits.

Our stock is all new, fresh and clean and it will pay you to give us a call.

COME AND SEE US!
H. W. Burleigh & Co.

PIANOS, ORGANS
 —AND—

The Domestic Sewing Machine.

I am still in the trade, and am prepared to furnish the people with the best musical instruments and sewing machines, at prices that

Cannot Fail to Please.
 Be sure and see me before buying. A letter through the postoffice will reach my personal attention promptly.

W. L. EPPERSON,
 143 ROACHDALE, IND.

Jersey Bull.

My thoroughbred Jersey Bull, Easter Morn, will render service at \$25, cash. Call and see him, on Donohue farm, one-half mile South of Greencastle.

3mo31 **CARL MINTZER.**

COFFEE.

As the season advances, and the weather becomes cooler, the stomach demands an increased portion of coffee. We have laid in a stock of the article which excels in price and quality anything else in this market. Try it once and be convinced.

L. WEIK & CO.,
GROCERS & BAKERS.

Greencastle Banner

GEO. J. LANGSDALE, Publisher.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

TERMS FOR THE BANNER

One year.....\$1.50
Six months......75
One month......25

Advertising Rates
Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.

Locals among news items, 20 cents a line each insertion.
Locals in black-face type, 20 a line first insertion; 10 each additional insertion.

Locals in caps, 15 cents a line first insertion; 7 1/2 each additional.

Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" notices 5 cents a line.

Cards of thanks, ten cents a line.
Display and long time advertisements at special rates.

It looks as if the Philadelphia syndicate, who have received the grant of a national banking system in China, have secured a franchise of enormous value. The imperial envoy has already arrived here to arrange details. The main banking-house will be located at Shanghai, with branches in all the principal cities. The gentleman who has conducted the negotiations says there will be a great deal of China capital invested in the undertaking.

The receiver of the wrecked Fidelity Bank, of Cincinnati, has instituted a civil suit for \$3,000,000 against the directors of the concern, on the ground that they betrayed their official trust, and are accordingly responsible in a personal way for the losses which occurred. As a matter of simple justice, they should certainly have judgment rendered against them; and a decision of that kind by the United States Court in which the question is to be passed upon would have a decidedly wholesome effect.

ALFRED KRUPP spent his life in devising instruments of death, big guns for killing people at long range and small guns for killing them at short range. How to kill people the most certainly and the most rapidly was Krupp's one all absorbing passion, and he succeeded splendidly, but finally Krupp's time came to die. He contemplated the inevitable at long range, but as the disease took a more resolute grasp upon him, he concluded that he must do something worthy of the occasion, and he said, "My dear doctor, make me live ten years longer and I will gladly give you a million." It was too late. If he had offered a tenth of that sum earlier he would probably now be alive and making guns.

THERE is considerable activity among English, Canadian and Scotch residents of this country in the way of securing naturalization papers and becoming bona-fide citizens. This activity was credited to a desire to offset the Irish influence in this country, but a later and calmer view of the situation gives it more of an American cast—a patriotic desire to become citizens in fact. From what we have seen we judge that Englishmen make excellent citizens. At a meeting of German Catholics in Chicago recently, it seemed to be the feeling that the German language should take precedent of all others in the societies of that nationality, which is very un-American to say the least. Aside from their "h's" English people speak our language quite fluently, and it might be well to encourage their citizenship for this reason.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Buttermilk Muffins.—Beat two eggs well, stir them into a quart of buttermilk; stir in flour to make a thick batter, about a quart, and lastly a teaspoonful of salt and the same of carbonate of soda. Bake in a hot oven on well greased tins. Muffins of all kinds should be pulled open with the fingers.

In making soups to keep over one day, it should be remembered that cooked vegetables in hot weather do not keep as well as cooked meat extract. Therefore in making meat soups (or stocks), that are to be flavored with vegetables, do not add these to the soup until the day it is to be used, and only then in just the quantity you wish to use that day.

Pineapple Salad.—To precede breakfast: Peel a fine pineapple, dig out all the eyes, then cut it away from the core downward. (You may, if you prefer, tear it away with a fork.) Put the fruit in a chopping-bowl and chop it short. Put with it a cup of granulated sugar, lay both in a dish and leave on ice until you require it for table. Then form the chopped fruit into a mound and squeeze over it the juice of two fine oranges.

Spaghetti, Tomato Sauce.—[Spaghetti is a variety of macaroni, but is much smaller in diameter and is served unbroken.] Plunge the ends in hot boiling water, which should be slightly salted; when soft, coil them in the water, without breaking, and boil for fifteen minutes; drain in a colander and pour cold water on it. Put it on a hot dish, pour a rich hot tomato sauce over it, and keep on the back of the range until it is heated through.

An onion custard is a French side dish that is eaten with fowl or meat. Peel and slice eight or ten onions, fry them in sweet butter. They should be well drained when taken up, then minced as fine as possible; four eggs are then beaten up lightly and gradually stirred into a pint of milk in turn with the minced onions; the whole is seasoned with a good, generous grating of nutmeg, stirred rapidly, then put in a deep wide dish and baked for a quarter of an hour.

CHRISTIAN HOSPITALITY.

"I Was a Stranger and Ye Took Me In"

An Essential to the Happiness of Humanity—A Reward in the Future.

Mr. Talmage preached at "The Hampton" last Sunday. His text was from Romans, Chapter xii., v. 13—"Given to hospitality"—and his discourse as follows:

There is danger that the multiplication of large and commodious hotels in our towns, and cities and villages will utterly exterminate that grace which Abraham exhibited when he entertained the angels, and which Lot showed when he watched for guests at the gate of the city, and which Christ recognized as a positive requisite for entering heaven, when he declared: "I was a stranger and ye took me in."

The first trial often comes in the whim and eccentricity of the guest himself. There are a great many excellent people who have protuberances of disposition and sharp edges of temperament, and un amiability of character, which make them a positive nuisance in any house where they stay. On short acquaintance they will begin to command the household affairs, order the employes to unusual service, keep unreasonable hours, use narcotics in places offensive to sensitive nostrils, put their feet at unusual elevations, drop the ashes of their Havana on costly tapestry, open bureaus they ought never to touch, and pry into things they ought never to see, and become impervious to rousing bells, and have all the peculiarities of a gormandizer or the dyspeptic, and make excavations from poor dentistry with unusual impliments, and in a thousand ways afflict the household which proposes to take care of them. Added to all, they stay too long. They have no idea when their welcome is worn out, and they would be unmoved by the blessing which my friend, Gerrit Smith, the philanthropist, asked one morning at his breakfast table on the day when he hoped that the long protracted guests would depart, saying: "Oh, Lord, bless this provision and our friends who leave us to-day!" But my friends, there are alleviations to put on their side of the scale. Perhaps they have not had the same refining influences about them in early life that you have had. Perhaps they have inherited eccentricities that they can not help. Perhaps it is your duty, by example, to show them a better way. Perhaps they are sent to be a trial for the development of your patience. Perhaps they were to be intended as an illustration of the opposite of what you are trying to inculcate in the minds of your children. Perhaps it is to make your home the brighter when they are gone. When our guests are cheery, and fascinating, and elegant, it is very easy to entertain them; but when we find in our guests that which is antagonistic to our taste and sentiment, it is a positive triumph when we can obey the words of my text and be "given to hospitality."

Another trial in the using of this grace is in the toil and expenses of exercising it. In the well regulated household things go smoothly, but now you have introduced a foreign element into the machinery, and though you may stoutly declare that they must take things as they find them, the Martha will break in. The ungovernable stove, the ruined dessert, the joint that proves to be unmanageable, the delayed marketing, the perplexities of a caterer, the difficulty of doing proper work, and yet always being presentable. Though you may say there shall be no care nor anxiety, there will be care and there will be anxiety. In 1694 the Captain-General provided a grand entertainment, and among other things he had a fountain in his garden—a fountain of strong drink. In it were four hogheads of brandy, eight hogheads of water, twenty-five thousand lemons, thirteen hundred weight of Lisbon sugar, five pounds grated nutmeg, three hundred toasted biscuits and a boat built on purpose was placed in the fountain, and a boy rowed around it, and filled the cups of the people who came there to be supplied. Well, you say, that was a luxurious entertainment, and, of course, the man had no anxiety; but I have to tell you that though you had or propose an entertainment like that, you have anxiety. In that very thing comes the Divine reward. We were born to serve; and when we serve others we serve God. The flush on that woman's cheek as she bends over the stove is as sacred in God's sight as the flush on the cheek of one who, on a hot day, preaches the Gospel. We may serve God with plate, and cutlery, and broom, as certainly as we can serve Him with psalm book and liturgy. Margaret, Queen of Norway, and Sweden, and Denmark, had a royal cup of ten lips, on which were recorded the names of the guests who had drunk from this cup. And every Christian woman has a royal cup, on which are written all the names of those who have ever been entertained by her in Christian style—names not cut by human ingenuity, but written by the hand of a Divine Jesus. But, my friends, you are not to toil unnecessarily. Though the fare be plain, cheerful presidency of the table and cleanliness of appointments will be good enough for anybody that ever comes to your house. John Howard was invited to the house of a nobleman. He said: "I will come on one condition, and that is that you have nothing but potatoes on the table." The requisition was granted. Cyrus, King of Persia, under the same circumstances, proscribed that on the table there must be nothing but bread. Of course, these were extremes, but they are illustrations of the fact that more depends upon the banqueters than upon the banquet. I want to lift this idea of Christian entertainment out of a positive bondage into a glorious inducement. Every effort you put forth, and every dollar you give to the entertainment of friend or foe, you give directly to Christ. Suppose it were announced that the Lord Jesus Christ would come to this place this week, what woman in this house would not be glad to wash for Him, or spread for Him a bed, or bake bread for Him?

You see I have passed out from the trial into the rewards of Christian hospitality, grand glorious and eternal. The first reward of Christian hospitality is the Divine benediction. When any one attends to this duty, God's blessing comes upon him, upon his companion, upon his children, upon his dining-hall, upon his parlor, upon his nursery. The blessing comes at the front door, and

the back door, and down through the skylights. God draws a long mark of credit for services received. Christ said to his disciples: "He that receiveth you, receiveth Me; and he that giveth a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple shall in no wise lose his reward." As we have had so many things recorded against us in heaven, it will be a satisfaction to have written on unfading arches, the fact that in the month of May or June, or September, or December, 1887, we made the blissful mistake of supposing that we were entertaining weak men like ourselves, when lo! they showed their pinions before they left and we found out they were angels unaware.

Another reward comes in the good wishes and prayers of our guests. I do not think one's house ever gets over having a good man or woman abide there. George Whitefield used to scratch on the window of the room where he was entertained a passage of Scripture, and in one case, after he left, the whole household was converted by the reading of that passage on the window-pane. The woman of Shunem furnished a little room over the wall for Elisha, and all ages have heard the glorious consequences. On a cold, stormy winter night my father entertained Truman Osborne, the evangelist, and through all eternity I will thank God that Truman Osborne stopped at our house. How many of our guests have brought to us condolence, and sympathy and help? There is a legend told of St. Sebald that in his Christian rounds he used to stop for entertainment at the house of a poor cartwright.

Coming there one day he found the cartwright and his family freezing for the lack of any fuel. St. Sebald ordered the man to go out and break the icicles from the side of the house and bring them in, and the icicles were brought into the house and thrown on the hearth and they began to blaze immediately, and the freezing family gathered around and were warmed by them. That was a legend, but how often have our guests come in to gather up the cold, freezing sorrows of our life, kindling them into illumination, and warmth, and good cheer. He who opens his house to Christian hospitality, turns those who are strangers into friends.

When we take people into our houses as Christian guests we take them into our sympathies forever. In Dort, Holland, a soldier with a sword at his side stopped at a house, desiring lodging and shelter. The woman of the house at first refused admittance, saying that the men of the house were not at home; but when he showed his credentials that he had been honorably discharged from the army he was admitted and tarried during the night. In the night-time there was a knocking at the front door, and two ruffians broke in to despoil that household. No sooner had they come over the door-sill than the armed guest, who had primed his piece and charged it with slugs, met them, and telling the woman to stand back, I am happy to say, dropped the two assaulting desperadoes dead at his feet. Well, now there are no bandits prowling around to despoil our houses; but how often is it that we find those that have been our guests become our defenders. We gave them shelter first, and then afterward in the great conflicts of life they fought for our reputation; they fought for our property; they fought for our souls.

Another reward that comes from Christian hospitality is in the assurance that we shall have hospitality shown to us and to ours. In the upturnings of this life who knows in what city or what land we may be thrown, and how much we may need an open door? There may come no such crisis to us, but our children may be thrown into some such strait. He who is in a Christian manner hospitable has a free pass through all Christendom. It may be that you will have been dead fifty years before any such stress shall come upon one of your descendants; but do you not suppose that God can remember fifty years? And the knuckle of the grandchild will be heard against the door of some stranger, and that door will open, and it will be talked over in heaven, and it will be said: "That man's grandfather, fifty years ago, gave shelter to a stranger, and now a stranger's door is open for a grandson."

Among the Greeks, after entertaining and being entertained, they take a piece of lead and cut it in two, and the host takes one half of the piece, and the guest takes the other half as they part. These two pieces of lead are handed down from generation to generation, and from family to family; and after awhile, perhaps, one of the families in want or in trouble go out with this one piece of lead and find the other family with the corresponding piece of lead, and no sooner is the tally completed than the old hospitality is aroused and eternal friendship pledged. So the memory of Christian hospitality will go down from generation to generation, and from family to family, and the tally will never be lost, neither in this world nor the world to come.

Mark this: the day will come when we will all be turned out of doors, without any exception, barefoot, bareheaded, no water in the canteen, no bread in the haversack, and we will go in that way into the future world. And I wonder if eternal hospitalities will open before us, and if we will be received into everlasting habitations? Francis Frescobald was a rich Italian, and he was very merciful and very hospitable. One day an Englishman by the name of Thomas Cromwell appeared at his door asking for shelter and alms, which were cheerfully rendered. Frescobald afterward lost all his property, became very poor, and wandered up into England; and one day he saw a procession passing, and lo! it was the Lord Chancellor of England; and lo! the Lord Chancellor of England was Thomas Cromwell, the very man whom he had once befriended down in Italy.

The Lord Chancellor, at the first glance of Frescobald, recognized him, and dismounted from his carriage, threw his arms around him, and embraced him, paid his debts, invited him to his house, and said: "Here are ten pieces of money to pay for the bread you gave me, and here are ten pieces of money to provide for the horse you loaned me, and here are four bags, in each of which are four hundred ducats. Take them and be well." So it will be at last with us. If we entertain Christ in the person of His disciples in this world, when we pass up into the next country, we will meet Christ in a regal procession, and he will pour all the wealth of Heaven into our lap, and open before us everlasting hospitalities. And O how tame are the richest entertainments we can give on earth compared with the regal munificence which Christ will display

before our souls in heaven. I was reading the account which Thomas Fuller gives of the entertainment provided by George Neville. Among other things for that banquet, they had three hundred quarters of wheat, one hundred and four tuns of wine, eighty oxen, three thousand capons, two hundred cranes, two hundred kids, four thousand pigeons, four thousand rabbits, two hundred and four bitterns, two hundred pheasants, five hundred partridges, four hundred plovers, one hundred quail, one hundred curlews, fifteen hundred hot pasties, four thousand cold venison pasties, four thousand custards—the Earl of Warwick acting as steward, and servants one thousand.

O, what a grand feast was that! But then compare it with the provision which God has made for us on high; that great banquet hour; the one hundred and forty and four thousand as guests; all the harps and trumpets of heaven as the orchestra; the vintage of the Celestial hills poured into the tankards; all the fruits of the orchards of God piled on the golden platters; the angels of the Lord for cup-bearers; and the once-folded stary banner of the blue sky flung out over the scene, while seated at the head of the table shall be the One who eighteen centuries ago declared: "I was a stranger and ye took me in." Our sins pardoned, may we all mingle in those hospitalities!

FASHION NOTES.

Pale colored leather of a grayish blue, faded rose, or gray enabled on white are popular on the purses and card-cases in use at this season. They are covered with enameling in figures of birds and bugs, or of leaf and scroll-work, the latest fancy being for reproductions of peacocks' feathers.

Hat-pins and heavy-headed shell hair-pins, thrust in the hair behind a bonnet to hold it in place, grow daily more expensive and ornate. Some of these have heavy pear-shaped gold heads, in which are set tiny cats' eyes. Pretty ones, worn with a Leghorn hat trimmed with buttercups, were many faceted balls of amber set upon a shell-pin.

Seashore umbrellas are of red and white or blue and white stripes, with long, stout handles of jointed bamboo. A knotted leather strap replaces the usual bow on the umbrella handle, and also serves to carry it by. The sun-shades are very large, and the end of the handle is somewhat sharpened to permit of its being thrust into the sand.

Red and blue hats of soft felt, to be worn sailing or on the tennis court, are made in shapes familiarized by the illustrations of "Romalo." They are copies of those worn by the long-haired youths of Florence in the fourteenth century, but have been adapted for feminine use. The crowns are soft, and the three-inch wide brim turns up close to it in the back; in front the brim is much wider, and projects some two inches over the face before turning up. They are inexpensive and becoming.

The cheap jewelry for sale in the larger dry goods shops is much of it exquisitely pretty, and though they are only fleeting fancies, the designs show considerable taste. There are charming little brooches of silver frosted in colors and set with rhine stones. Some of these are skillful imitations of pansies, violets, wild roses or ragged robins, of which the calyx is a single rhine stone.

Little pins for holding the bonnet strings in place or fastening the laces about the front of square-necked and decollet gowns, come in many charming shapes; white violets, set with dewdrops of brilliant flowers of green, red and blue moonstones, with a tiny rhine-stone spear, dragon flies with silver flagree wings, bees set with garnets, little topazes and fleure de lis of pearls. The newest are a pair of lady bugs of red and black enamel, with gold legs and antennae.

Rubies are extremely popular for rings, set with two diamonds of equal size on either side. These are set in three ways, diagonally across the ring, straight across or in perpendicular line. This last gives a greater appearance of slenderness to the hand. Two other new fancies in rings are a large shield of gold, which has a narrow light ring, the shield being thin and beaten into rough archaic figures in relief. The other is a large oblong torquoise, set around with a double edge of very small diamonds. Torquoise necklaces are coming into favor.

Ear-rings decline in popularity every season, and many of the younger women have never had their ears pierced at all. Those who have diamonds, however, continue to wear them, and the only others that find any degree of favor are small jewels set on a screw and fitting close to the lobe of the ear. All long or heavy earrings are entirely out of date. A few women whose ears are not pierced wear small diamonds with a little spring that clasps the ear on either side and holds the ornament in place, but they are uncomfortable and not very popular.

Insures Itself.

The Standard Oil Company, with its untold millions of property, doesn't carry a dollar of insurance, although its losses by fire are enormous. How does it get its money back from a fire? Why, it puts up the price of oil for a day or two. The price of oil to dealers is made every day—a fraction of a cent or down a fraction of a cent, as the case may be. When a big tank of oil burns up the price is put up enough to pay the loss several times over. The advance is maintained until the company thinks it has got enough, and then the price is put back again.

Killed His Man.

Joseph McBride, a wealthy farmer residing five miles southeast of Eaton, O., returned home from Dayton about ten o'clock, Monday night, and discovered John Babbitt, his former hired hand, in criminal intimacy with his wife. Babbitt had been discharged by McBride six weeks ago, and ordered never to enter his premises again. McBride had been suspicious of Babbitt and his wife for some time, and wrote to her from Dayton Sunday saying he was going to Portland and would not be home for a week.

Being satisfied he heard the voice of Babbitt in his house, McBride repaired to a neighbor's and procured a double-barreled shotgun. He returned home and knocked at the door, which was opened by his wife. Seeing Babbitt standing on the floor partially undressed, he raised his gun and discharged two loads into his breast. He lived about twenty minutes and told McBride he could not blame him. Mrs. McBride, nee, Fisher, is the only child of David Fisher, one of the oldest citizens of that county.

A Dark Outlook for Ireland.

The session of Parliament practically closed Tuesday night with weak debate on police terrorism in Ireland. Neither Mr. Morley's appeal in behalf of political prisoners, nor Mr. Dillon's denunciations, nor Mr. Parnell's warning of probable vengeful reprisals moved Mr. Balfour, who expressed in measured terms free from all trace of emotion, the determination of the government to make no distinction between political and other prisoners. The ministerial speeches leave no doubt of the government's intention to resort to a rigorous application of the crimes act and a merciless exercise of its power. Mr. Balfour will stand by the police, and will grant no inquiry into the affair at Mitchelstown except such an official investigation as can be guided by the Dublin executive. Mr. Balfour will go to Dublin to confer with the executive, and will return to London on Saturday, when he will go to Scotland to spend the recess. Mr. Gladstone has returned to Haywarden. Addresses from Liberal associations throughout the country urge Mr. Gladstone to demand a full inquiry into the Mitchelstown affair.

Gone With a Negro Coachman.

A dispatch of September 13 from New Haven, Conn., says: Miss Mary Tucker, a very pretty young woman of nineteen years, the daughter of John S. Tucker, an ex-State Representative and wealthy citizen of Essex, has married John W. Hanchett, a colored coachman in her father's employ, and disappeared with him.

Miss Tucker became infatuated with the negro. She was allowed as much liberty as any other girl moving in society, but her parents never dreamed of her intimacy with Hanchett. Hanchett, it seems, persuaded her to color herself with a liquid prepared by himself, and which made her look like a colored woman. The details of the case are meager, but it is known that the village minister performed the ceremony, and the couple then fled. They are being pursued by the girl's father and some of his friends. Mr. Tucker threatens to shoot Hanchett on sight.

England's Labor Party.

A meeting of the new national labor party of England was held in London, Tuesday, and many addresses were made. The party was initiated by the trades congress, and it is announced that it is not connected in any way with any trades-unions, but intends to co-operate with them as far as possible. In their new platform the new party demands adult suffrage, that every man shall have one vote; that the State shall remunerate members of Parliament for their services; calls for free education, land reform, and insists upon the abolition of State-paid bounties. Finally home rule and local government reform and religious equality are demanded.

Crop Prospects.

The statistical report of the Department of Agriculture for September presents a heavy reduction in the condition of cotton, corn and potatoes, with little change in the status of wheat and other small grain. The high promise of the cotton crop has been reduced over 10 points, from 93 to 82.8, the effect of excessive rains on the Atlantic coast and drought in the Gulf States. Serious shedding of bolls has resulted in both causes. The boll worm and caterpillar have a wide distribution, doing some damage and threatening heavier losses.

An Erring Shepherd.

A Neilsville, Wis., special says: The Methodist preacher at Greenwood, sixteen miles north of Neilsville, is accused of very serious improprieties with several of his flock. As many as nine members are said to be implicated. The minister is a Canadian and the district attorney will investigate.

Indiana patents were granted, Tuesday, as follows: Wm. M. Augustin, South Bend, wire twisting machine; W. L. Cassaday, South Bend, plow; Charles E. Cleveland and J. Hanson, Fort Wayne, offset for saw mill carriages; Calvin R. Davis, assignor to Kimberlin Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, wheel cultivator; Olin Harley, South Whitley, cave trough hanger; Robert H. Kersey, ditching machine; John W. Trinkle, Kent, assignor of one-half to Wm. Cope, assignor of two-fifths to A. H. and C. E. Votaw, Richmond, curtain fastener.

HANGED, YET STILL ALIVE.

A Man "Executed" Twelve Years Ago Prospering in Nicaragua.

Fort Worth, Tex., dispatch Aug. 25.

Campbell Langley, father of the once notorious and not yet forgotten "Bill" Langley, removed to Bell county, Texas, from near Lexington Lee county, Texas, twelve years ago. During his residence in Lee and Bell counties he was known as a well-to-do farmer and an upright citizen. Campbell Langley to-day tells a story to some of the leading citizens of Bell county which, but for his well-known Christian character, would be put down as the wildest fiction. He says that his son, Bill Langley, who was publicly hanged twelve years ago in Giddings, Lee county, by Sheriff Jim Brown, in the presence of several thousand people, was not hurt at all, but was allowed to escape. The father says when the Supreme court and the governor refused to intervene in Bill's behalf a rich uncle in California came to the rescue with \$4,000, with which he worked upon the sheriff charged with the execution of the sentence so that the friends of Bill were permitted to arrange things so that when the drop fell the weight of the body came upon an iron hoop supported by an appropriate body harness in such a manner that he escaped physically unhurt. When he had drawn his legs up and down two or three times the attending physicians pronounced him dead and he was turned over to his friends for interment. The coffin which was actually buried contained nothing but stone. While the last sad rites were being pronounced Bill Langley was well on his way out of the country. He has been living, since his supposed execution, in Nicaragua, where he has become a leading citizen and one of the largest land and cattle herders in Central America. Those who know Campbell Langley do not hesitate to believe his story, which he now makes public only because Sheriff Brown, who officiated at the supposed execution, died in Lee county last week.

A Deadly Accident.

A terrible accident occurred Tuesday morning on the unfinished portion of the Colorado Midland road, west of Leadville, near Lake Ivanhoe, to a construction train carrying 287 laborers. They were on two cars loaded with steel-rails. The train was passing over a piece of marshy ground where much difficulty had been experienced in securing a road-bed, and here the engine suddenly shot into the ditch, carrying the two cars on which the laborers were seated with it, and burying them in a mass of debris. Harry Banker, chief of the trackment, was caught under the engine and scalped to death. James McMahon and George Roe were killed by loose rails falling on them, and sixty-one others were more or less severely injured. Seventeen of these may be crippled for life, even if they survive. The accident is attributed to the marshy soil, which permitted the track and ties to slip out of place.

Will Not Be a Candidate.

Commander-in-chief Fairchild says that he is not a candidate for re-election at the coming meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, and so expressed himself to hundreds of veterans who are urging him to stand for re-election, especially as they are anxious that he should be vindicated; but General Fairchild says that he cannot afford to devote another year to the duties of the Commander-in-chief, which are such as to consume all his time to the entire exclusion of his private interests. He says that he has no idea who will succeed him.

Bad News for Ambitious Small Boys.—Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

The frontier, so far as the United States is concerned, is about extinct. One can go from here to Custer's battlefield in three or four days. The locomotive has penetrated the deepest haunt of the terrible Sioux; the eagle and the savage have alike retired from their immemorial haunts, and civilization has lightened all the wilderness with her smiles.

D. J. Mackey, president of the Mackey system of railroads, was interviewed Tuesday in regard to the corn crop in Southern Indiana. He said he had traveled some 600 miles last week, going right into the field and examining corn, and he is of the opinion the average yield will not be over fifteen bushel to the acre. Streams are dry and fields are dusty. In Gibson county the first rain for 102 days fell Saturday night. He believes corn will be scarce.

BASE BALL.

Standing of the Clubs to and Including September 13th 1887.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.			
	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
St. Louis.....	66	39	.741
Cincinnati.....	69	40	.844
Louisville.....	69	48	.844
Baltimore.....	62	60	.660
Brooklyn.....	4	6	.400
Athletics.....	53	67	.447
Metropolitan.....	37	77	.324
Cleveland.....	32	81	.288
NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Detroit.....	67	38	.878
Chicago.....	59	42	.844
Philadelphia.....	59	47	.852
New York.....	58	47	.852
Boston.....	56	46	.849
Pittsburgh.....	45	57	.441
Washington.....	39	63	.382
Indianapolis.....	31	74	.299

NEXT GAMES AT INDIANAPOLIS.
Sept. 19, 20 and 21, with Boston.
Sept. 22, 23 and 24, with Washington.

A PROFITABLE CROP.

Broom-Corn Is Raised in Cole County, Ill.

Recent Varieties of Corn—Mode of Cultivation—Curing the Brush—Marketing the Product—Prices.

Section Cor. of the Globe Democrat.
Cole County, Ill., is the banner county of the Union for raising broom-corn, and from this city north to Champaign prairie is now filled with men, women and boys, cutting, threshing and baling broom-corn preparatory to getting it ready for market. The gathering is to be done hurriedly, and as each farmer employs from 15 to 50 and 100 hands, squads of men and boys are daily mending their way, footsore and weary, from Jasper, Cumberland and other counties below to the busy fields north of this city.

Broom-corn looks like sorghum in its respects. Its stalk is full of saccharine juice, the brush is very tender and juicy and is cut in a green state. It is said that the first broom-corn in this county was raised from seed which Dr. Franklin picked from the straw of an imported broom. The first crops were raised in the Connecticut Valley. Next he invaded the Mohawk Valley, and from Schenectady west thousands of acres were raised each year, while Schenectady and Scotia were the greatest broom-making points in the State. The cultivation of broom-corn then spread to Southern Ohio, with Circleville as a center, and from Ohio to the Mississippi Valley. Illinois took the lead in this crop and has kept it. Cleveland, Chicago and Philadelphia broom manufacturers say that the finest broom-corn comes from the country bordering the Illinois Central Railroad, between the towns of Charleston and Champaign.

In raising broom-corn the first requisite is good land, and it is best to plow the land just before planting so that the young corn may get and keep a good start of the weeds. The land should be thoroughly harrowed and in fine condition, and the seed put in only when the ground is thoroughly warm, as this insures a rapid, early growth. The time for sowing is from May 10 to not later than June 20. Crops put in later are apt to be cut off by early frost. In this section the seed is put in with a drill ten rods at a time, about 3 or 4 feet apart. The seed must not be dropped too deep, as it sometimes rots in the ground if the weather is cool and rainy. Good ripe seed, soil in thorough condition and thorough cultivation are necessary to the production of fine brush.

There is something, too, in the kind of seed planted. A favorite is the Tennessee evergreen, which is superior in field and fineness of brush, producing the best quantity of hurl and brush corn. Some farmers in this neighborhood have raised as high as 1000 pounds of dead-ripe brush per acre from this seed, and this brush if cut green would have weighed considerably more. The Missouri evergreen yields a much longer, coarser brush, but when planted thick makes a good medium hurl. Among the early varieties are the Mohawk, a short brush, which does not yield as much as 25 per cent as the Tennessee evergreen, and which is apt to turn red as soon as the blossom begins to fall.

It is liked because of its being bushy and light, not requiring much weight to the broom. For the manufacturing of brushes and wisp brooms, a variety known as the Dwarf is used. It yields more to the acre than any other kind, 1200 to 1500 pounds being often raised to the acre. Its growth is about 3 feet, and the brush is jerked off instead of being cut. One bushel of seed plants from fifteen to eighteen acres.

The mode of cultivation varies with each section. An old farmer in the heart of the best grown corn says that for the first working of broom-corn an A-shaped harrow with handles is the best. As soon as the corn is up take out the front tooth and let the harrow straddle the row of corn. It pulverizes the soil, and as a new row is taken at each round half of the harrow goes between two rows twice, which gives the weeds a poor chance to grow, and the corn thus requires no hoeing, which would be expensive. A cultivator should next be used. At the first plowing the two inside shovels should be turned so as to throw the soil from the corn. In the second plowing reverse the shovels, that the soil may be thrown toward the corn. If weeds have been kept down two plowings are sufficient, as broom corn grows very rapidly after it is six inches high.

The broom-corn harvest is already at hand. Let us go into the field and see how it is done. First comes a tabling. A few days ago the writer witnessed fifteen men steadily marching down as many rows of corn and up as many more. Each man was breaking two rows of corn across each other about 2½ feet above the ground, and slanting the stalks at an angle so that the tops of the brush projected over the sides of the upright part of the stalks about 12 inches. These men are followed by as many more with knives, resembling shoe-knives in appearance, cutting off the brush with about 8 inches of stalk, laying it as they cut it upon the table formed by the stalks. Two good cutters can cut an acre a day when tabled well, but the common run of hands will not cut much over one acre per day to four hands. Some of the brush being handled was warped or crooked. The cause

of this is that at the time of heading out if the weather be rainy and hot, the growth is unusually rapid, and the straw comes out of the upper leaf faster than it hardens sufficiently to hold up its own weight, and is thus bent. This year the season has been exceedingly dry one and the corn is very straight, though short. The cutters always separate the crooked from the straight brush.

Following after the cutters come the wagons gathering up the brush to haul to the scrapers to take off the seed. The corn is oiled in layers in the wagon bed and two men, one on each side, quickly unload it by catching each other's hands across, above and under each layer, carrying it within reach of the men employed to thresh the seed. The process of threshing is interesting. There are two cylinders, their surfaces driven full of sharp teeth, one above the other, placed so that two men can work at one time. Two horses, with a power attached to them, were turning the cylinders, and in front of the latter stood two men, who were constantly employed in holding the brush down on them, the teeth tearing through the brush and scattering the seed in every direction. Alongside of each scraper was a long table, where helpers laid the layers of corn, and just behind the feeders was a framework, made like a saw-buck, planked up on each side and also at the far end, the end to the feeders being open. The feeders drew their bunches of brush between the cylinders and threw the brush freed from seed behind them, so that the butts of the brush struck hard against the end of the box, thus being laid even and straight. When the box was full of brush, boys carried it to the racks, where it is spread to dry or cure.

A broom corn drying shed is a very important building, for if brush be poorly cured the market price is lowered. In a wet season the salvation for this crop is a dry building. The drying shed should have a waterproof roof, and the sides of the building should be secured so that the wind can not blow in rain. A vast amount of broom corn is secured and dried in the West under sheds constructed of poles and rails, and covered with straw or prairie hay. This does well enough if the weather is favorable, but if wet weather sets in while the corn is curing the crop is often half ruined. Water leaking through a straw or hay roof discolors the brush, and when it seeks a market buyers and manufacturers give it a wide berth; very often it will not sell for enough to pay freight.

Perhaps it would be well to describe a proper building for curing corn. In dimensions it should be 20x40 feet, 16 feet high, with a shed on one side 10 feet wide and 8 feet high. Pine siding, 1 foot wide and 16 feet long, is good enough for incasing it. Commencing at one end, every fifth plank should be left out and afterward hung in its place by a strap hinge. These swinging planks furnish ventilation. When they are open a good draft of air is constantly passing through the shed. When it rains these planks can be shut down and fastened with a wooden button. Such a building will cost from \$600 to \$700. Cheaper buildings may be used, but if a farmer expects to continue in the pursuit of raising broom corn, no other building will answer any great length of time.

The racks for drying are constructed of oak strips 1 by 3 inches, 12 feet long for uprights, with the best of plastering lath nailed on 6 inches apart, and other lath laid on across these for the brush to lie upon. Lath is sufficiently heavy if free from knots, as the brush must not be laid on more than two or three inches deep. In a timbered country, where timber and poles are plenty, they would be cheaper to use than strips and lath, but, as room is an essential thing, the saving would be small.

Brush should never be put on the racks damp or wet, as it will heat and turn a dirty brown color. Balings should be done directly upon the racks as soon as the brush is thoroughly cured. Proper baling is an important item. When commencing a bale, some of the best brush should be laid in first and laid straight, and those handling brush should stamp each armful upon a box or table, to get the butts even. Bales put up neatly "sell themselves," while roughly pressed bales are passed by. A common hay press will answer the purpose as well as one made specially for broom corn.

A farmer who was approached on the subject declared that according to his experience—and he was a renter—broom-corn was a paying crop. Three acres will usually raise a ton of brush, though in some years it requires more than this area. The present is about an average year. The corn costs the farmer in the bale about \$50 per ton, and he aims to get about \$100 per ton in market. He seldom gets less and often gets more. From the reports of the Department of Agriculture, of Illinois, we learn that in 1883, Coles county raised 4,189,240 pounds of broom-corn from 10,841 acres; Douglas, next county adjoining, raised 3,137,906 pounds from 10,401 acres. The next largest producer is Henry county, with 5,935 acres it raised 1,679,870 pounds. From the Assessor's reports on file in the County Clerk's office, Coles county produced 5,307,435 pounds in 1886. This is probably only one-sixth of the amount raised, as the producer is giving in for taxation, rates his property at a figure much below its real value.

The amount was really nearer 30,000,000 pounds, or 15,000 tons, which, rated at \$1.00 per ton, was worth \$1,500,000. Taking Coles county as a base, the State of Illinois produced in 1866, 80,000,000 pounds of brush, or 40,000 tons, which at \$100 per ton, an average price, shows the product to have been worth \$4,000,000. It will thus be seen Coles county is the banner broom-corn county in the State, and of the United States. Douglas county ranks next, while McPherson county, Kan., is third, with a production of 2,830,300 pounds, or 1420 tons. The harvest is just commencing in Douglas county, and the Illinois Central brings up from the Southern parts of the State a daily average of two car-loads of men seeking employment in the fields, and it is said they are employed a few moments after reaching the corn.

WHERE GOOD COFFEE GROWS.

Some Varieties Cost 70 Cents a Pound on the Plantations.

At the Coffee Exchange yesterday several well known speculators were discussing the new boom in that market, when the subject of the Mexican product came up. Said one broker: "Probably the best coffee in the world is raised about Jalapa, but it never reaches the markets of the United States, for the reason that it is bought up seasons in advance by resident English buyers for the English market. The resident German buyers contract for three or four years in advance for the crops raised in the States of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Colima, Michoacan and Guerrero. The little State of Colima has probably exported more rich coffee beans than all the other Mexican States put together, and at the astounding price of 70 cents per pound. A friend of mine went down to try to secure some of this delicious product even at the price mentioned, but he found himself forestalled by the English, French and German resident buyers, who watch with hawk like glance that the letter and spirit of their contracts with the Mexican planters are carried out, even to the extent of a single pound of the bean.

"Jalapa is connected with Vera Cruz by a steel railroad sixty miles long, and this country he describes as an Eden. The coffee plantations are interesting, and always slope toward the east. When the plants are one year old they are transplanted into squares ten feet apart, with banana plants in between, so as to protect the coffee shrubs from the fierce rays of the sun. At this age they are about two feet high, and they are never permitted to attain a growth of over six feet. The plant bears from the age of three years, and, unless blighted, continues to yield up to its fifteenth year, when it is usually uprooted and supplanted with a one-year-old sprig.

"The leaf is olive green in color, the blossom white, and the berry itself a pea green. Each berry contains two beans, which when ripe for picking turn carmine. The average earnings of the six-year-old coffee shrubs are forty cents and a plant from twelve to fifteen years old yields from \$1 to \$1.25 worth of beans yearly. Coffee is picked much as cotton or hops, and the peons earn about 25 cents per diem during the season. Upon the coffee plantations bananas and castor oil berries raised between the coffee to shelter it are sold at absurdly low prices. Last year the value of coffee exported from Vera Cruz was, \$1,000,000; Colima, \$240,000; Chiapas, \$96,000; Guerrero, \$15,000; Michoacan, \$153,000; Morelos, \$83,000; Tabasco, \$60,000; and Oaxaca, \$88,000. No; we don't know in New York what really good coffee is. Coffee at 70 cents a pound on the plantation, would cost a pretty penny here, even if we could get it."

Sunk by a Weasel.

Hartford Times.
The sloop Favorite, recently wrecked near Orient, L. I., was commanded by Capt. Anderson of Lyme, Conn., and was on her way to that port with a cargo of seaweed. The story is that while loading the weed they loaded with it an animal two feet long known as a beach weasel, and that the animal gnawed a hole in the side of the little craft below the water's edge, causing her to founder during the night. When the boat filled, says the report, the weasel clambered up the rigging, running or swimming from one place to another, until killed by the sailors.

Utterly Incredible.

Great Traveler—"Yes, they have some curious customs in Cuba. For instance, Cuban girls won't let their lovers kiss them until after marriage."
Omaha Girl—"Very short engagements, I suppose?"
"No; sometimes the engagements last several years."
"And during all that time they won't be kissed?"
"Not once."
"I don't believe it."

Some Fine Sermons.

Tid-Bits.
He (to Miss Wabash, of the West)—Have you ever heard Dr. Talmage preach, No Wabash?
She—No; I have never heard him preach, but I have read a great many of his sermons?
He—You admire them of course?
Ye-es. Many of them, though, are open to criticism, but some that I have read are regular "Jim Honeys."

HORRORS OF THE GALLEYS.

The Awful Lives Which Convicts Formerly Led in Prison Boats

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The life of the French galley slaves of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has been thus described by Admiral de la Graviere: "They place seven men on each bench—that is to say, in a space ten feet long by four feet wide. They are so packed away that you can see nothing from stern to bow but the heads of the sailors. The captain and the officers are not much better off. When the seas overtake the galleys, when the north wind howls along the coast, or when the stroke dampens the passengers with its deadly moisture, all these make the galley a perfect hell. The lamentations of the ship's company, the shrieks of the sailors, the horrible howling of the convicts, the groaning of the timbers, mixed with the clanking of the chains and the natural noises of the storm, produce an effect that will terrify the bravest of men! Even the calm has its inconvenience. The horrible smells are so powerful that you can not withstand them, despite the fact that you use tobacco in some shape from morning till night." Condemned in 1701 to serve in the galleys of France on account of being a Protestant, Jean Martelle de Bugac died in 1777 at Galenbourg, on the Gueldre, at the age of ninety-five. He says: "All the convicts are chained to a bench; these benches are four feet apart and covered with a bag stuffed with wool, on which is thrown a sheep-skin. The overseer, who is the master of the slaves, remains aft, near the captain to receive his orders. There are two sub-overseers—one admidships, the other on the bow. Each one of them is armed with a whip, which he exercises on the naked bodies of the crew. When the captain orders the boat off, the overseer gives a signal from a silver whistle which hangs from his neck. This is repeated by the two others, and at once the slaves strike the water. One would say the fifty oars were but one. Imagine six men chained to a bench, naked as they were born, one foot on the foot-rod, the other braced against the seat in front, holding in their hands an oar of enormous weight, stretching their bodies out and extending their arms forward toward the backs of those before them, who have the same attitude. The oar thus advanced, they hold in their hands, so that the other end shall plunge into the sea. That done they throw themselves back and fall on their seats, which bend on receiving them. Sometimes the slaves row ten, twelve or even twenty hours at a time, without the slightest relaxation. The overseer, or some one else, on such occasions puts into the mouth of the unfortunate rower a morsel of bread, steeped with wine, to prevent his fainting. If by chance one falls over—which often happens—he is beaten until he is supposed to be dead and then thrown overboard without ceremony."

A LONG SWIM.

A Two-Year-Old Colt Crosses a Lake Six Miles Wide.

Seattle (W. T.) Post Intelligencer.

B. Wetmore had several horses running loose near the Spring Hill Water Company's pump-works, on the West shore of Lake Washington, among which was a two-year-old filly. The other day Mr. Wetmore went to look for his animals, and found them all except the colt, and on making inquiries the neighbors there told him that the filly, for some unaccountable reason, had taken to the water, and the last seen of her she was well out in the lake and headed in the direction of Houghton. Mr. Wetmore supposed, of course, that she had been drowned, but yesterday he took the steamer and went over to Houghton to ascertain if anything had been seen of the animal. Imagine his surprise when he found his colt there safe and sound. The people living there stated that when the animal reached the East shore of the lake, after swimming fully six miles, she was nearly exhausted and sank out of sight twice; but some one called to her, and she braced up and struck out for the shore with renewed vigor, and came out on Houghton Point all right. She took to water of her own accord, and swam to a section of country she had never before visited.

Facts About New York.

New York Sun.
Two hundred and thirty-five railroad companies have offices here.
The colored population of the city have six churches in which to worship.
There are twenty-four colleges and theological seminaries in New York.
The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have ten hospitals under their care.
Seventy-seven fire insurance companies offer opportunities to guard against loss of local conflagration.
The General Postoffice is open at all hours except on Sundays, when it is open only between 9 and 11 a. m.
There are thirty-five precinct station houses, with several sub-stations, for the reception of the city's wrong-doers.
Medical institutions, colleges and societies, to the number of twenty-five, abound in this city, and there are forty-six dispensaries.
The local mail is collected twelve times a day, and is distributed eight times. On Sundays three collections and no deliveries are made.

A CRIME OF THE AGE.

Horror of Life in the New York Tenement Houses.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The moral depravity, social degradation and unsanitary horrors of life in the tenement houses of New York are set forth in an article by Father Huntington, published in the July Forum. This philanthropic priest writes from a practical knowledge of the conditions, the result of a long experience in examining the home life of the people as it was to be seen at all hours and at all times. What his feelings were may be easily imagined when it is known that the population of some parts of New York is 290,000 to the square mile; that in a block of 1,736 rooms 2,076 souls are housed, and that in many instances from ten to fourteen people occupy two rooms, in occasional instances even one. Almost all the bed rooms measure seven feet by nine, and have but one door and one window. The door leads into the apartment that serves for a kitchen, parlor, sitting room, laundry and work shop, and the window opens on a close stairway, up which the moisture from the cellar and sewer gas from the drains is continually rising.

People cramped into such fetid, dingy and close quarters must, in order to live at all, have every door and window open in hot weather, must flock to the roofs for air, must mingle freely with each other whether they are willing or not, and such a thing as privacy is altogether out of the question. The quarrels in one apartment are heard in dozens of other apartments; the brawls, the ribaldry, the hideous profanity from the drunken and debased are not limited to the quarters where they arise, but penetrate even to the household of the honest workman, the moral mothers who are fighting the hard fight of desperation to feed the children they can not rear in purity. Infancy becomes saturated with vice, and children show extraordinary maturity, so early are they made to feel their responsibility in looking after themselves. The soul sickens before the picture, graphically drawn but uncolored by Father Huntington, of vice, squalor, of indifference to morality, of stolid unconcern for the dignity of death when a "corpse lies for two days in the room where the family ate, works and often sleeps." The whole thing is horrible with its brutality, its sensualism, its misery, its poverty, its despair; and one is loath to believe that such a state of affairs can exist in a God-fearing, Christian community, with its sundry charities and missions, its pretentious philanthropies, its palatial club houses, and its score-fold millionaire citizens. What wonder that from this slough of degradation there should go forth young girls to swell the ranks of prostitution, and young boys to increase the army of criminals; and twice wonderful if, perchance, one boy or girl flees in horror from these surroundings, eagerly seeking a healthier sphere of action, where there is promise of escape from threatened ruin of body and soul.

Something is being done to ameliorate the condition of these wretched people, not all of whom are depraved, but that something is little enough. New York as a community is indifferent to this revolting stain upon its fair fame as a Christian city. The citizens think themselves helpless to remedy the evils acknowledged, and piously shake their heads when approached with the subject. It is accepted as an inevitable adjunct of great city life, though in the mind of every intelligent person there is the consciousness that in somewhat this great curse can be cast off modern civilization. Earnest effort and persistent determination could remedy this wrong, this huge social crime. Better houses could be built, a better sanitary condition secured, a removal of children from the demoralizing environments could be effected. In this, as in all other vital concerns, the will to do may find a way to accomplish.

Chicago is infinitely better off than New York, but there are districts in this city from which there is a cry constantly rising, like that of Macedonia of old, "Come and help us, come and save our children." The truth is, we are but in the infancy of social reforms. We are just beginning to learn how to do our duty with reference to the poverty-fettered, crime-cursed members of great communities, and we need just the instruction that comes from free, fearless,

frequent agitation of matters that relate to special classes and conditions, but deeply concern all. Centuries of trial have proved the inefficiency of penal provisions against crime and criminals. We have only now found out that the way to kill off the criminal classes is by saving the young men themselves, by taking them out of the atmosphere of crime and giving them a start amid moral conditions, letting them see the value, the usefulness, and the possible beauty of their lives. Reforms must begin at the beginning, and the public must be taught to know that it is false to a trust when it permits to exist such evils as Father Huntington describes. The great crimes of this age are not defined in the statute books, but they are written in the hearts of all true philanthropists.

Its Drawback.

Harper's Bazar.
He (at States hotel hop, Saratoga)—"Are you fond of dancing, Miss Diamond-be-decked?"
She—"Oh, passionately, but in this warm weather one does get so hot up."

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.
Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.
For Sale by all Druggists.
Send for Pamphlet on Wasting Diseases. Address, SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

ED. ACKERMAN Can make you BOOTS & SHOES

that will wear you as long as two ordinary pairs of those you buy out of the stores.

REPAIRING

is also neatly and promptly done by him all on him, near the Engine House. 54-57

PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

The BUYER'S GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year. 32-312 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE

ALWAYS GIVES ITS PATRONS The Full Worth of Their Money by Taking Them Safely and Quickly between Chicago Lafayette Indianapolis Cincinnati Louisville

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ELEGANT PARLOR CARS ALL TRAINS RUN THROUGH SOLID Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to Destination. Get Maps and Time Tables if you want to be more fully informed—all Ticket Agents at Coupon Stations have them—or address E. O. McCORMICK, Gen. Pass. Agt CHICAGO.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.

Slightly Damaged by removal on account of fire next door to our store. The Stock has been placed in order again and will be offered at prices that will make them sell. Call and see the Goods and get prices.

W. C. TALBURT & CO.

Having Again Become the Proprietor of JONES' ART GALLERY, FIRST-CLASS PICTURES

I am now prepared to guarantee satisfaction to all who want At prices to suit the times, and all who call upon me will receive considerate and prompt attention. I shall labor to render it unnecessary for you to go elsewhere, either on account of the quality of the work or prices.

R. T. JONES, 193



"He Laughs Best, Who Laughs LAST."

This Man lives in the GAS BELT, but ANOTHER KIND OF BELT has given him the intense satisfaction which his features show.

LAST YEAR HE BOUGHT HIS BELTING OF W. B. BARRY, Saw And Supply Company, and his neighbors, who bought cheaper belting which was "just as good" you know, laughed at him, but after the year's service our friend finds his belting in good condition, while his smart (?) neighbors are in the market for more. He laughs now and advises them to order their belting of

W. B. BARRY, SAW AND SUPPLY CO., 132 & 134 PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

THE COUNTY.

CLOVERDALE.

Rev. W. A. Fox preached his farewell sermon for the M. E. Church here on Sunday. Elder Perkins preached at the Christian Church Saturday night, Sunday and night, also Monday morning.

Miss May and John Byers, of Hazelrigg, Boone County, grandchildren of J. C. McCoy, are visiting here this week.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. W. O'Daniel, has just been granted another patent by the government, which is undoubtedly a very useful and valuable invention. A Cincinnati Co. valued it at \$10,000. Mr. O'Daniel has other patents which are proving valuable to him.

T. M. Layne's new building is receiving the finishing touches. Samuel Brannaman died Saturday, and was buried Sunday. Services by Elder J. C. McCoy.

QUINCY.

Considerable corn is being put in the shock.

Water has become so scarce that farmers are hauling from the creek where there is any. The creek and Eel river are reported lower than before for many years.

The sick are all improving.

LIMDEALE.

A new platform is being put in on the Vandalia side of the depot, which improves the looks of the town considerably.

Among the excursionists for Niagara Falls last week were Mrs. Anna Daily, Mrs. John Unison, Miss Lena Bodemer, and Miss Maggie Sullivan.

Miss Agnes Unison has been quite sick the past week. Geo. Albrech came down from Indianapolis Sunday, to see his friends.

Miss Showalter, of Iowa, is the guest of John Brown and family.

Miss Josie Albrech, who has been visiting here the past two weeks, returned to her home at Indianapolis Saturday.

Mrs. John Scully and children, of Richfield, Mass., returned to their home last week, after an extensive visit with relatives and friends.

School opened Monday with a full attendance. Mr. Lyons and Miss Talbot are the teachers.

BAINBRIDGE.

Bainbridge school commences the 19th. Teachers: Mary Keough, principal; Jennie Edgeworth, intermediate; Mrs. Lydia Hildane, primary.

Capt. James Low is putting new machinery in his mill. When done he will have a mill second to none in the State.

The L. N. A. & C. railroad com-

CHEAP RATES VIA THE VANDALIA LINE FOR THE ST. LOUIS FALL FESTIVITIES.

The Vandalia Line has made the following very liberal arrangements from points east of Ellingsburg and north of Terre Haute, for parties desiring to visit St. Louis to witness the various Fall Festivities, which are unusually magnificent for this year.

Excursion Tickets to the Exposition will be sold on Mondays and Thursdays from Sept. 8th to Oct. 22d, at one and one-third fares for the round trip, with 25 cents added for an admission ticket to the Exposition. Tickets will be good going on date of sale only, and returning five days from such date, but in no case later than Oct. 24th.

Excursion Tickets to the G. A. R. Reunion will be sold from Sept. 24th to Sept. 28th at rate of one cent per mile each way, with rate over St. Louis bridge added. Tickets will be good going only on date of sale and returning until Oct. 3th, inclusive, subject to special extension of the time limit. From Terre Haute and points north and east the tickets will not be good to return before Sept. 27th.

Excursion Tickets to the Fair will be sold from Oct. 1st to Oct. 8th, inclusive, at rate of one fare for the round trip, with 50 cents added for an admission ticket to the Fair. Tickets will be good going only on date of sale and returning until Oct. 10th, inclusive. Write to the nearest ticket agent of the Vandalia Line for a detailed programme of the above attractions.

Notice to Heirs and Creditors of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, Putnam County, in the Circuit Court. Notice is hereby given that William F. Iddings as Administrator of the Estate of Hannah L. Iddings, deceased, late of said County and State, has filed in the Circuit Court of said County, his petition to sell certain Real Estate belonging to said decedent, the personal property of said Estate being insufficient to pay the indebtedness thereof; and that said petition will come up for hearing on the 9th day of October, 1887, at the Court House in Greencastle, said State, on the 21st day of November, the year aforesaid. Witness the Clerk and Seal of said Court, this 9th day of September, A. D. 1887.

JOHN W. LEE, Clerk.

S. A. HAYS, Atty.

H. B. Ragan

—Handles only the—

Best Block Coal.

Send orders through Post Office, or see him at Cole Bros., Factory. 37.3m



Carriages, Phaetons, Side Bars, Jump-seats, Buck wagon, Carts, etc.

Having concluded to remain in business we have built our New Factory. We are now better prepared to do Carriage work than ever before. We will also keep in stock a full line of Harness, Dusters, Whips etc. etc.

All kinds of Carriage repairing and painting shall have our special attention.

All persons owing the old firm of Renick, Curtis & Co. must call and settle.

RENICK & CURTIS. Opposite the old place. GREENCASTLE IND. 15-6m

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to do plumbing for the citizens of Greencastle. Will put in or repair all sorts of pipes, water or gas, and will furnish fixtures.

21tf FRED WEIK.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of Sarah F. Seybold, deceased. In the Putnam Circuit Court, September Term, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administrator of the estate of Sarah F. Seybold deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said circuit court on the 25th day of September, 1887, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested herein, are also hereby required to appear at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their claim or claim to any part of said estate.

JOHN L. OSBORN, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the Estate of George Priest deceased. In the Putnam Circuit Court, September Term, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administrator with will annexed of the Estate of George Priest, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said circuit court on the 25th day of September, 1887, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court, and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their claim or claim to any part of said estate.

JOHN H. PATTER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Hendricks Circuit Court, of the County of Hendricks, in the State of Indiana, upon a petition filed in said court, for the sale of the real estate of John Hanna, deceased, the personal estate being insufficient to pay the debts and liabilities against said estate, the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Hanna, deceased, will offer for sale, at public sale, on the

6th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1887,

At 11 o'clock a. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of the county of Putnam, in the State of Indiana, for not less than eleven-fifteenths of the appraised value thereof of an entire tract, including the interest of Emma Hanna, widow of John Hanna, deceased, she having consented thereto, and joining in the conveyance to the purchaser thereof, the following real estate, situated in the county of Putnam, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

Lot number two (2) in what is known as Knight's enlargement to the town of Greencastle, the same platted of record in the Recorder's office, and being a part of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-two (22), in township fourteen (14) north, of range four (4) west, containing four (4) acres more or less; also the following described tract to-wit: Beginning at a limestone corner four (4) inches long on the line of lot number two (2) in Knight's enlargement to Greencastle, three (3) chains and fifty (50) links north of the southeast corner of said enlargement, and running thence east nine (9) chains and ninety-three hundredths (93-100) to a limestone in the east line of said half-quarter; thence south with said line six (6) chains to a limestone; thence west nine (9) chains and ninety-three (93) links to a limestone, and thence north six (6) chains to the place of beginning, containing six (6) acres more or less, and it being a part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22) in township fourteen (14) north, of range four (4) west.

Said sale will be made upon the following terms and conditions: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third thereof in nine months from the day of sale, the purchaser to execute promissory notes for the deferred payments, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date, with attorney's fees, and waiving relief from the valuation and appraisal of said lands; and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the payment of said promissory secured by mortgage upon the real estate sold.

ADMINISTRATOR OF JOHN HANNA, DECEASED. Kneller & Berryhill, Attorneys for Administrator, Indianapolis, Ind.

3 H's Hoffman's Health Helper.

An unequalled Restorative, Regulator and Tonic For Skin, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Female Diseases, Constipation, Catarrh, Scrofula and all Blood Impurities. Is mild, prompt, positive and potent. Causes no distress, inconvenience or change of habit. Tasteless; in small capsules, 50 in each bottle.

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